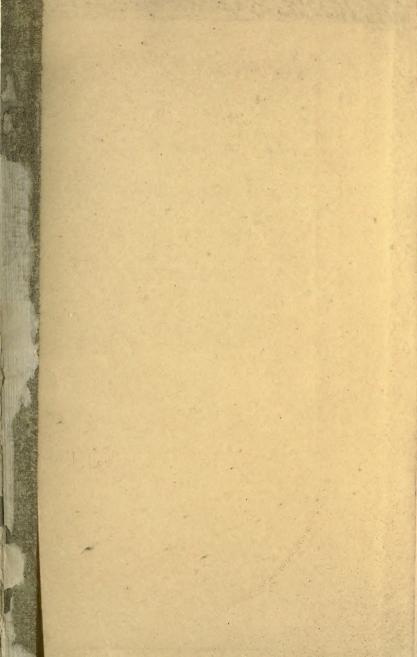
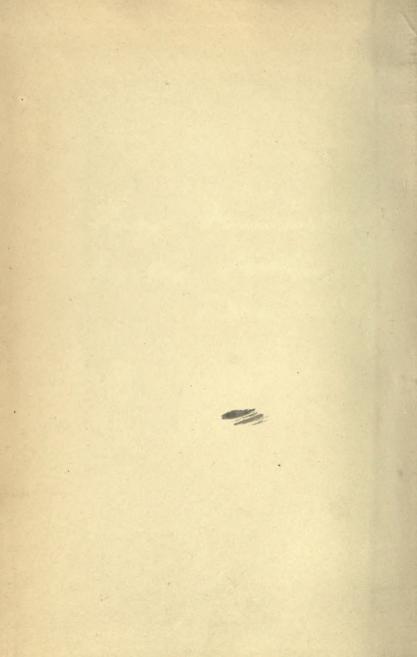




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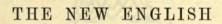
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THE

# NEW ENGLISH

BY

# T. L. KINGTON OLIPHANT

OF BALLIOL COLLEGE

VOL. II.

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# MEN ENGLISH

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## THE NEW ENGLISH.

#### CHAPTER IV.

SHAKESPERE'S ENGLISH.

1586-1660.

It is not only the beginning of Shakespere's public life that determines the opening year of a new Period. A marked difference in English prose will be seen, if we compare Hooker's stately march with the writings of Fulke and other divines of 1580.1 English literature was now about to put forth her whole strength. Tyndale, Coverdale, and Cranmer had done much to settle our language, and their works have been read in the ears of rich and poor for the last 300 years; Shakespere, the employer of no fewer than 15,000 English words, was now to appear. It would be hopeless, indeed, for me to add aught to the praises so lavishly heaped upon the mighty Enchanter by all good judges both at home and abroad; be it enough to say that the lowest English clown, who, wedged tight among his fellows in some barn, listens breathless to Lear's outbursts or to Iago's whispers, is sharing in a feast such as never fell to the lot of either Pericles or Augustus, of Leo the Tenth or Louis the Fourteenth. In the last twelve years of Elizabeth's life, London had privileges far beyond any favours ever bestowed on Athens, Rome, Florence, Paris,

1 .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Many of the divisions formerly adopted in mapping out English literature are very absurd. Some make Mary's reign the end of one period, and the earliest years of Elizabeth's reign the beginning of another period; what difference is there between the two?

or Weimar; the great Queen might have gathered together in one room Spenser, Shakespere, Bacon, and Hooker; to say nothing of her other guests, the statesmen who outwitted Rome, the seamen who singed the proud Spaniard's beard, the knights who fought so manfully for the good cause in Munster, in Normandy, and in Flanders. Nowhere does the spirit of that high-reaching age breathe stronger than in Spenser's verse; how widely apart stands his Protestant earnestness both from the loose godlessness of Ariosto, and from the burning Roman zeal of Tasso, that herald of the coming Papal reaction! A shout of triumph burst forth from England when the Faery Queen was given to her in 1590; our island had at last a great poet, such as she had not beheld for two Centuries. Now began the Golden age of her literature; and this age was to last for about fourscore years. Many a child that clapped its tiny hands over the earliest news of the Armada's wreck, and that saw Shakespere act in his own plays, must have lived long enough to read the greatest of all Milton's works.

I begin with the contemporaries of the first half of Shakespere's public life. Harrison brought out a second edition of his 'Description of England' in 1587, adding many fresh passages. The a is clipped; apposer (examiner) becomes poser, i. 35. The q still comes into heighfer (heifer), the old heahfore, ii. 2. The old character 3 still appears; in ii, 165 we read of "Dr. Bellowes alias Belzis." The h is inserted in yellowhamer, ii. 17; amore was an Old English word for avis. We see Tibaults written for the well-known Theobalds, i. 332. n is inserted in poringer, ii. 72. Among the new Substantives are snapper (pistol), butt end, ringdove, bullfinsh, drain, a cockeshot, Londoner, a moone shine night. The old shrew still stands for a rogue, i. 284. We heard of the swing of youth about 1550; Harrison puns on the two senses of this word; "Youth will have his swinge, although it be in a halter," i. 284. The word nag is specially applied to a Scotch horse, ii. 5. The word barrow (porcus) can no longer stand alone, as of old; barrow hogs, ii. 12. The old word bowr, after a long sleep, is once more applied

to an English peasant, ii. 14. There is the phrase it was my luck to, etc., ii. 166. We see the Adjective unskilfull, ii. 165; the context shows that skill here keeps its old sense of ratio. There is the new phrase a little something (to eat), i. 163; also an idiom of the Demonstrative Pronoun that seems to come from the Latin, that so religious an act, ii. 16. There is the new verb outbid, i, 300; I think this is almost the first time that bid (offerre) is connected with sales. Men have begun to take in tabaco, i. lv.; here the in was soon to be dropped. They may be overtaken (with drink), i. 152; robbers keepe high waies, p. 230; hence their later technical term, "keep the road." The verb cobble is used in scorn; cobling shifters, p. 34. England used to make the Pope's pot seeth, p. 63; the noun potboiler is a curious late invention of ours. In ii. 68 we have the idiom there was to speke of scarselie a brooke; here we transpose. Farmers scoure their drains, ii. 149. We see titles given of courtesie, i. 115; here we change of into by.

Among the Romance words are single minded, to incroch, burser, 'at point blanke, a franke (the coin), aviary, linnet, retrograde, water-course, incamp, well mounted; chymist, ii. 166, with a y, sanctioned by neither the French nor the Arabic. In i. 111 the ministerie stands for the clergy, a new sense of the word. A staid man (a new term) is defined as a married man who stays in the place of his abode and does not wander about, p. 133. A man's lawyers are called his counsellours, p. 205. Many simples go to a compound medicine, p. 327; here the adjective is made a substantive. In ii. 31 we read of the quantitie (size) of an eagle. The word countryman takes the meaning of compatriot, p. 136. The sans gains ground; even such a sturdy Englishman as Harrison says that something is sans remedie, i. 152. The Latin alias is used to mark more than one form of name; Bellowes alias Belzis, ii. 165. We hear of tabacco being in great vogue, i. 326.

Harrison evidently dislikes the constant translations of Bishops, i. 16. The Church was so plundered, that the best wits resorted to physic and the law, p. 37. The see of Llandaff was worth scarcely £155 a year; the last

Bishop, on being called for in Court, answered, "the daffe (stultus) is here, but the land is gone," p. 58; Harrison pretends that he does not know what was here meant. At the Universities the rich had encroached on the poor, and scholarships were shamefully jobbed, p. 77. The well-known scandal about Cranmer having been an hostler arose from his membership of a hostel at Cambridge, p. 87. Wealth was increasing, trials at Nisi Prius had multiplied thirtyfold of late years, p. 102. Harrison rebukes the Puritans for some of their crotchets, pp. 109 and 110. He mourns over the practice of sending gentlemen's sons to Italy, whence they brought home atheism and sodomy, p. 130. Any slave landing in our country at once became free, p. 134. England kept more idle servants for mere show than any other nation, p. 135. A yeoman was called, not master, but goodman; as goodman Smith, p. 137. The nobles employed French cooks for the most part, p. 144; they set great store by Venice glasses; even poor men would have glass if they could, p. 147. No subject in Europe could vie with the Lord Mayor of London, p. 151. There is a long description of Parliament; speakers in the House of Commons were not allowed to mention their opponents by name; no vile, seditious, unreverent, or biting words were used (prisca gens mortalium!). There were no afternoon sittings, except on some urgent occasion. p. 177. Three or four hundred rogues were hung every year, p. 231. Stoves were now just beginning to come in, p. 235; also bills (of fare), p. 272. Hardly any Englishman walked abroad without a dagger, p. 282. The sale of game by gentlefolks was thought very degrading, p. 305. Gardens had been wonderfully improved within the last forty years; foreign plants from all quarters of the world were daily brought in, p. 325. Every man was turning builder, however small his plot of ground might be, p. 341. The very boors had their fish ponds, ii. 17. The pike bore different names, according to his age; frie, gilthed, pod, jacke, pickerell, pike, luce, p. 18. Hops had of late years been planted with great success; one man had made in one year £130 from a plot of twelve acres, p. 134.

Churchyard's 'Challenge' dates from 1593; it is printed at the end of Harrison's 'Description.' Here we see Bob, p. 171, our contraction of Robert; in the same page stands pye crust. Cards are shuffled, p. 173. Our barmaid appears

as "the girle that keepes the barre," p. 169.

I take some phrases of this age from Dr. Murray's Dictionary. Spenser, about this time, has the new word antelope, said to be derived from the later Greek; he has also amazement, a word now coming in, for alarm; and inveigle, the derivation of which is undecided. A seaman makes about, or changes the course of his ship; hence the later cry, about ship! There is the medical noun afterbirth, which was to be later employed in a different sense. There is acrosticke, which is duly explained. A man breaks off abruptly; our first sense of abrupt was "unrestrained." There are batailon, to bandie words, to batten, artless, bantling, baneful; baffle and balk come to mean cheat and disappoint.

In the 'Letters,' printed by Ellis (1585-1600), Poulet is written as well as Paulet: there is the Scotch Glams, also Glames. Reversions, posts, etc., are styled good thinges; we read of glass houses for manufacturing; a trade that arose in England in 1567. Another Adverb, imitating forward, becomes an adjective, "to be bacward in the service." The some is suppressed; make wars to purpose. As to Numerals, dates are much shortened; the time of 88; that is, 1588. One lady puts down another; the verb run is used in a new sense, roone her fortune; hence "run a risk." A phrase like it did go had long been known; there is now an insertion, it did more than terrify us (Camden); elsewhere stands no one did so much as thinke, etc.; Coverdale had an idiom like this. The phrase under hand stands for clam. There is the Dutch verb trick (design), to trick a coat. Among the Romance words is cabinet (for letters); we hear of the trayned Bandes. A man is exstreame sicke; here the adjective stands for the adverb. A person says, "I have no place (right) at Court;" hence "it is my place to speak." The word possess takes a new meaning, "she was possessed (informed) that," etc. The word check comes to express something more than

a taunt, without checke or controule. There is the Greek

hypothesis.

There are many pieces, in Arber's 'English Garner,' ranging between 1586 and 1598; these come mostly from Hakluyt's 'Voyages.' The a replaces eo; the old steorbord becomes starboard, v. 509. There are the new Substantives sailmaker, midship; swivel, p. 314, comes from the old swifan (revolve). In p. 326 rockets and wheels are called fireworks; this last word has gained a new meaning since Gascoigne's day. Men work by spells, p. 514; there was an Old English spelung (turn, change). A ship may live in a sea, p. 526. Blood is made to spin under the lash, vii. 54; hence our spin along. There is the preposition on baft mast, p. 319; this, revived after a long sleep, was soon to become abaft. There is the Scandinavian eddy, and two Dutch words, dock (for ships), i. 21, and ligier book (ledger), i. 20; this last is so heavy that it lies or ligs, and is not easily moved. Among the Romance words are rarify, to stuff (a skin), hourglass, brize (breeze), shallop, careen, skiff (esquif). The old noun rout had hitherto meant crowd: it takes the new meaning of defeat in v. 31, put it to the rout. The verb furl, v. 500, comes from furdel. There is tragicomedy. We have the Portuguese molasses, ii. 121, where the first syllable represents mel; also the Spanish legarto (the future alligator). The word renegado is explained in ii. 17; it is afterwards called runnagate, p. 20. There are the Eastern caravan and scimitar; also junk, guinea hen, guara. The Greek idea (idea) appears in a poem, v. 55, with the accent on the second syllable; the Muse is called camelion-like in the same stanza. We see, by some of the above words, what strides English commerce was now making.

Sir Roger Williams wrote a 'Discourse of Warre' in 1590; he was a good authority on the subject, having served four years in the Spanish army. Great is the power of prejudice; he tells us that the Spaniards, in spite of their exploits, were a pitiful set.

He inserts the r in the French coutelas (curtilace). He has the new Substantives scoutmaster, sand bag, spur (some-

thing jutting out, as a ravelin). He speaks of men as hands, p. 30; and employs the term Netherlanders. He has a new use of raw, writing about rawe men (soldiers); he talks of a wet ditch. He uses lose in a very serious sense, we were lost men, p. 58. We have seen nemo est quin Englished; we now have few men but knowes; he is fond of this Present Plural. The under is prefixed to a Romance noun, an under officer. He tells us that the forelorne hope

is an Almaine phrase, p. 46.

Among the Romance words are commissions (of officers), mechanickes, squadron, mutiner, cavalerie, Sergeant Major. stockatto, pallisatto, musketier, cavalgade (riding service), a convoy, counterskerfe, gabion, parpet, ponton, ravelin, to intrench, countermine, to second, plume. He speaks of leaders of good conduct, p. 6; this word we now usually apply in a more peaceful sense. In p. 21 men ingage a fight; hence the later engagement (pugna). The supports are spoken of as the seconds, p. 23; this word we now confine to duels. The word duetie is applied to soldier's work in p. 30; do duetie. The word curten is used in its military sense. Regiments are under Ensignes and Cornets, p. 12; the Ensign leads men at arms; the Cornet leads light horsemen, p. 30. The word bessonio stands for raw soldier, p. 12. The phrase in route (on the road) stands in p. 14; route had stood for via in the 'Ancren Riwle.' Williams explains curtilace, "I meane a good broad sword," p. 18. Officers are cashed, p. 24; Shakespere used another form of this verb. Something carries a voge (is popular), p. 28; our first use of voque, I think. Williams employs pistoll proof; Shakespere had already used shame-proof. The soldier says that there are new military inventions always appearing, p. 29; he thinks little of archers, but says that the pike is the strength of all battles, p. 43. In p. 48 he holds it best to keep the foreign terms; he cannot well call a casamate a slaughter house; here the Spanish matar misled him. The great Italian writer was renowned in England; we read of a machivel humour, p. 55. In the same page stand The States (Dutch government).

Webbe published his 'Adventures in the East' in 1590 (Arber's Reprint); he describes his slavery in Turkey, his tortures in a Spanish dungeon, and his feats at Ivry. He speaks of quicklime; we hear of a London merchant named Buggins, p. 29. Webbe still employs the old Adverbial ending; a sword is used flatling, p. 23; there is the revived idiom as large againe as (double), p. 25; in 1350 we saw eft as fele; see vol. i. p. 46 of my book. The foreign words are carbine (musketeer); there is the torture strappado; the Cady of the Turks is mentioned.

Ferris published his 'Voyage round the Coast to Bristol' in 1590 (Arber's 'English Garner,' vi. 153). The old word cove now stands for recessus, p. 161; there is also weather bound. Men are feasted royally. The adjective

gallant is now first used for audax, p. 165.

In Lyly's 'Euphues' (Arber's Reprint) there are a few poems of the author's printed, dating from a little after 1590. A man reads a woman over, p. 9; here the over

means per, as in our "look him over."

The Play of Sir Thomas More (Shakespere Society) dates from about 1590. We see bullie used as an endearing phrase, p. 19; we hear of hayday (prosperity), p. 41; we still preserve something like the old form heah (altus) in the hey-day of youth. A beard is in the stubble, p. 77; a new sense of the word. We see the adjective shagg, p. 46, from the old sceacged; hence shag tobacco. There are the new verbs rooke (plunder) and sharke (prey). Men take notice of a thing, and may see better dayes. Their blood is up, p. 16. There is the curious seaven poundes, odd monie, p. 12, where the and that should follow poundes is dropped.

There is the Scandinavian verb dangle. Among the Romance phrases are trye conclusions; statist, p. 47, which soon made way for statesman. We see his mery humor, p. 48; this phrase doubtless led to the coupling of wit and humour. A dramme is to be taken as physic, p. 93.

Nash, Harvey's great enemy, is one of our most vigorous English writers; many of his new words and forms are used by Shakespere. I take his writings of 1589 from Grosart's edition, vol. i. He has the new fishwife; his wipe takes the further sense of ictus, "a wipe over the shins," p. 232; the noun keeps its slang meaning to this day. We hear of an idlebie (idler), p. 13; so Shakespere has rudesby; both imitate the old Salopian lotebi (adulter). A man may be hissed; here the verb becomes transitive; enemies are hurled upon a heape, p. 252; hence our "struck all on a heap;" there is the new compound heaven borne. The sound of a gun is expressed by the cry bounse! p. 244, like our bang! Among the Romance words are fygment and penman; the verb crie takes the new sense of plorare, being opposed to laugh, p. 196. A well-known phrase of ours is foreshadowed in p. 219; I heard a byrd sing more (a little bird told me, etc.). We have an allusion made to heraldic brags in p. 50, "some men spring from the coffer, not from the Conquest;" Hall was soon to repeat this.

Nash published his 'Pierce Penniless's Supplication to the Devil' in 1592; I have before me Collier's edition of this piece. The y is used to express French & in lyne (he had lain), p. 60; it is added, as Countie (our earl), p. 50. The n is added in the verb deafen, the old deave. The s is inserted in Lyly's verb out-trip; outstrip appears in p. 38, a most curious formation. The old duns is now written dunce. Among the new Substantives are standish, gold-finder, huntsman, freshman (at Cambridge), bookseller, key-hole, lovedream, inmate, newsmonger. We hear of Tom Thumb and Mother Bunch. There were certain coins known as two pences, p. xxx., a new formation. The old bug is now developed into bugbeare, p. 20. There is the curious compound dishwash, p. 65, from the old was (aqua); wash was later connected with pigs, in the play of Richard III. Nash is fond of compounds; he has self-love, where our genteeler penny-a-liners talk of amour propre. He talks of a side of bacon, p. 47. The word box-keeper appears in p. 56; here box is connected with some place of amusement, but not with the theatre. Men proceed with full saile (speedily), p. 92; there is the new phrase a man of his word, p. 44. There is the curious word jymiam (toy), p. 30; hence the later

gimcrack, and perhaps the housebreaker's jemmy; see p. 98. The Germaines are distinguished from the Lowe Dutch in p. 54. Among the new Adjectives are finical, long-winded, many-headed, shallow-brained. We hear of a flabberkin face, p. 25; this from the context seems to mean flabby, from the verb flap. The tearful Magdalene gives rise to mawdlen drunke, p. 55. We hear of kilcowe vanity, p. 24; hence the later killjoy must have been formed; and Shakespere has about this time a kill-courtesy. In p. xxv. we light upon goe it, like trip it. There is the emphatic transposition a little dwarf it is, p. 35. Among the Verbs are bung up, hold him at the armes end. Palsgrave's adverb a stridling was mistaken for a Participle; hence Nash forms the verb straddle, with a vowel-change, p. xix.; it is a wonder that a verb hedle was not compounded from hedling or headlong. A man is spite-blasted, p. 34; here the blast keeps its old sense flare. One man knees another, p. 45; Lord Derby has in his Iliad knee me no knees. At the beginning of a sentence in p. 57 stands setting jesting aside; we should cut this down into joking apart; the Dative us must be dropped before the Participle setting, as in Chaucer's considering thy youth. We have take their flesh down a buttonhole lower, p. 51. Stockings may be out at the heeles, p. 55; vicissim appears as by turns, p. 65. There is the new Interjection pish / p. 29; also the conjurer's cry, hey, passe / p. 31. The Scandinavian words are rasher (of bacon), and to flunder (flounder), p. 49.

Among the Romance words are discontent, formal, term time, mediocrity, positively, to dissociate, to humor them, to overrule, Frenchify. Nash had travelled in Italy; he thence imported, as it seems, harlequin, pantaloun, Madona, cavaliero; there is also the French form cavalier, which was to be so famous fifty years later. We hear of the impressions (editions) of a book, p. xiv.; the yeomanry are well to passe, p. 8, our "well to do;" men turne over a new leafe, p. 47; a man may be trusted upon a bill of his hand (note of hand), p. 9. Persons may be braved, p. 23; and also graced, p. 25. Divines preach Calvin, p. 39; this is plainly an imitation of preach Christ. We hear of pumps,

opposed to commoner shoes, p. xxv.; this is from pomp and luxury. Small pieces of money are called sentes, p. xxx., the American cents. A new coinage from exemplar appears; a woman's sampler, p. 21. The word beldame loses its old honourable meaning, and stands for hag, p. 31. The word congresse appears in p. 65, meaning coitus. A Cambridge butler sets up a size (allowance) of bread, p. 45; hence come sizars. We hear of moderners, p. 49; Southerners was to be a much later coinage. There are the Greek chaos, pigmee, and pean. We see Madona Nature, p. 47; in the next page Nash says that Nature in England is but plain dame; the Italians have more use of her than we, so dub her a lady. Some had complained of Nash for compounding new English words, and for his Italianate verbs ending in ize: he says that monosyllables are the one scandal in our English tongue; he changed his small money into large, p. xxx. He speaks of going to Paules, to seek his dinner with Duke Humfrey, p. 11. A pasquil was set up, when a new Pope had succeeded Sixtus V., implying the dependence of Rome on King Philip; Sol. Re. Mi. Fa. (the king alone makes me), p. 34; this goes better in Italian than in Latin, though Nash sets it out in the latter. The English stage is superior to that of foreign countries, because with us there are no actresses, p. 62. Drunkenness had much increased, since we had mixed ourselves up with the wars of Holland; Englishmen now "take their liquor profoundly," p. 52. It was the duty of the college butler to hold up the victim, while the Dean laid on the lash; Harvey is twitted with his floggings at Cambridge, p. 45.

Nash wrote again in 1593; and his work is published by Grosart, vol. ii. There are the new nouns, the small pockes, potte-lucke, booke worme (Harvey's word for student, p. 215), horse play. We hear of the Queenes English, p. 184. In p. 253 stands the word rampalion, whence may have come the later rapscallion. There is a new use of the Pronoun in p. 220; a man has his faults. The word shipureck is made a transitive verb in p. 287; in p. 284 we have an eie to the main chance; it would earlier have been to the main simply. Nash knew a man about town, p. 283, the

new phrase for a frequenter of London. In p. 233 hay gee is the name of a ploughman; the gee ho, addressed to horses, has lasted to our day. The Dutch words are mumpes, p. 247, and hoyden, p. 251, as yet referring to a man. Nash is a critic in language; he remarks in p. 262 that egregious is never used in English but in ill part; he then blames Harvey for using putative, energetical, rascality, perfunctory, amicable, effectuate, extensively, and many other words. himself talks of an inckehornisme, thus adding a Greek ending to a Teutonic root, like the later truism; he has also euphuisme, nonpareil, and pell mell. He addresses Harvey as your worship, "according to your wonted Chaucerisme," p. 175: we still apply this old title of honour to a magistrate.

Various writers of 1590 or thereabouts are quoted in the 'Forewords to Stubbes' Anatomy' (New Shakespere Society). We hear of dissenters making barns their meeting place, p. 41; also of a resty jade, p. 38. Men swear fearfully, p. 82; something is cleane out at the elbowes, p. 37. There is hicket, p. 39, from the Dutch hik; this was later to be written hiccough, being confused with cough. There is the Scandinavian a spicke and spanne new bible, p. 38; span new had occurred in the year 1280; the spicke stands for nail. The Scandinavian pad (cushion) gives birth to a verb; souls are benumbed and padded, p. 78. Among the Romance phrases are waste paper, malcontent, stoical, turn off servants; a pleasant fellow is called a merie greeke, p. 87. reminding us of Udall's play. We abuse our constitutions, p. 86; here Lyly would have added of body to the noun. There is the old form pentisse, p. 40.

Tarlton's 'Jests' were edited by Mr. Halliwell in 1844; we are here introduced to one of the greatest comic actors that ever trod the boards. The pieces printed in this book range between 1588 and 1593. both bon companion and boone companion, p. 82. The two forms cattells and chattells stand side by side in Tarlton's will, p. xiv. There is god bye, p. xxiv., for Harvey's godbwye (adieu). Among the new Substantives are backsword, wordmonger, wel wisher. The noun shew, p. 71, means a

pageant; the word quip gets a new sense and is used of words, p. 132. There is the new Adjective catlike. Men eating are said to be hard at it, p. 82; we have seen hard (vigorous) fighting. The word buxome seems to change from comis to hilaris, p. 111; buxome and blith are here coupled, as later by Milton. Among the Verbs are, to wench, miss the likeness, well born; the grow takes the sense of fieri, p. xiv., money is growing due. The verb play is applied to music; play jigs on a tabor, p. 105. The verb dare now first forms a Past Participle; having dared to look, p. 51. There is the question as how? referring to a previous statement, p. 100; Dickens was fond of this. Certain things are made by the bushell, p. xxiii.; here the Singular with the Article prefixed replaces the Plural that had been used earlier. There is the Scandinavian word snug; passengers go snugly down a river, p. xl. Among the Romance words are scholarship, undecentnes, factotum, piedbald, insolent, splaiefooted. The phrase naturall sonne, p. xii, as yet does not imply bastardy. We hear of a red carrott nose, p. xxii., of the noble syence of deffence, p. xii. A man qualifies for something, p. xxv. A citizen wears a livery gowne; a man is in print; he may be turned inside out, p. xxii.; he non est inventus, p. 133; he may be set non plus, p. 55; here we put at a after the verb. We hear of routes coupled with disorder, p. 134; hence the later row (tumultus). The word motto appears, p. 73, replacing the old posy. The verb Tarltonize is coined, p. xix., by Harvey, proving the widespread popularity of our actor; it is like the Greek Philippize. There is stigma, coupled with character (mark), p. xxxi.

In p. 97 we have the proverb, "fainte harte never wonne faire lady;" Lyly had had something like this. There are some very fair imitations of Chaucer's verse, p. xli. and 119. Thus the great bard's style was closely copied both at the beginning and at the end of this Century; Spenser's imitation of him is well known.

Lambarde gives in his Book, already quoted, p. 314, a list of the names of the Queen's ships in 1596; we remark among them the Victorie, Nonpareille, Dreadnaught, Swift-

sure; there is the new frigate. In p. 355, which seems to have been written about this time, Burleigh is called a States man.

In a poem of 1596 (Hazlitt, 'Early Popular Poetry,' iv.) women dash (about) in coaches, a new sense of the verb, p. 258. Certain fools are called a messe, p. 261; here, I suppose, the idea of dirt comes in. The molde still

stands for terra, p. 258.

Hall, afterwards the well-known Bishop, brought out his Satires in 1598; he was not, though he claims to be, the first English Satirist, since Gascoigne went before him. I have here used the 1838 edition. The words knee and eye rime, p. 39. The t supplants d; the Old English cudele appears as cuttle-fish, p. 58. The old rime, a good Teutonic word, is confused with the Greek rhuthm, and becomes rhume, p. 10; this absurd spelling ought never to be used in our time. There are the new Substantives cockpit, this tledown. The old seamestre (sartrix) still appears as sempster, p. 25; the ess was to come a Century later. A certain horse is called a Galloway, p. 72. There is the new word coockquean, p. 85, applied in a different sense from Heywood's cocqueen; it here stands for a man who allows his wife to play his part; this word came down to Addison. Among the new Adjectives are flighty and many-sided; clumsy is formed from the old clomsen (torpere). We hear of an unready poet; the context shows that this is connected with unræd (malum consilium). Among the Verbs are sit above the salt, drink it dry, hidebound, p. 106, time was when, etc. Two new verbs are coined, to yea and to nay, p. 111. The old cringe is revived, after a very long sleep, p. 67. The old adverb sideling makes way for sideward, p. 59. Among the Romance words are big-sounding, a pastoral, posthume (posthumous), plagiary, dose, kestrel, pocket glass, poetess, frontispiece. The verb accoast (accost), a late comer, takes the sense of approach. There is the Italian barretta, used by a priest, p. 90. In p. 69 men brag of their ancestors coming in with the Conqueror; one of the first instances, I think, of this favourite English boast. The question of tenants' improvements is glanced at in p. 96.

I take the following words of this time from Dr. Murray's Dictionary. The all but, preceding a verb, bears the sense of almost. There is the curious Scotch adverb ablings, aiblins (fortasse); compounded of able to be, and the adverbial ending ling. The noun alloy stands for quality, and address for skill; Camden uses the noun alias for a second name. There is the Italian alerta, enjoining watchfulness on soldiers; and the Spanish alguazil, first described as an agent of discipline in camp. Other words of this time are the Dutch bale, connected with water; suffe of the sea, our surf; and the French tier. We see auction, balderdush, banckman (at coal pits), applause.

Markham, in his work on Horses, printed in 1599, says that the animal's leg should be clean, a new sense of the Adjective; he further talks of the horse's cote. See

Hore's 'History of Newmarket,' i. 108 and 110.

I now approach the main point of interest in this work, and proceed to take Shakespere's plays one by one. I draw special attention to his Compounds. Our English speech had undergone a sore wound in the Thirteenth Century, when she lost to a great extent her old power of compounding; her great Poet was led, so it would seem, by some unconscious instinct to try and make good the loss as far as in him lay. Here is an example for all later poets; let them bestow upon us any number of new and happy compounds.

#### TITUS ANDRONICUS.

We see the former word *mistletoe* revived; it is the Old English *mistelta*. Titus approves of a speech of his grandson with, *that's my boy!* A man is told to put up his sword; he answers, *not* I! a new form of denial.

#### LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

Here the a supplants he, as a' must fast; the i stands for aye, as in most writers of this time; the i in the middle is dropped, as do't (do it), an't please you. The r is inserted; the French caporal becomes corporal. We are told in this

play that men were beginning to strike out the corrupt h from the old abhominable, which had been in use for 200 vears. The former verb escheat is pared down to cheat, and means fallere. The old epitheton also loses its last syllable. Among the new Substantives are madcap, hornbook, merriment, braggart. One weapon is too much odds for another. A person knows his lady's foot: that is, the measure of it. One man will be friends with another; a curious idiom, but Lyly had make friends. A new kind of time-piece appears; the dial makes way for the watch, which is here said to need watching. The word set is used in a new way in connexion with games, play a set of wit. We hear of a complexion of the sea-water green, Carlyle's sea green. Prussia or Spruce had rather earlier furnished us with a particular sort of fine dress; hence the adjective spruce (smart). Among the Verbs we find gaze him blind, I'll make one (be one of you), the scene clouds, put him out (in playing his part). We do not overcome, but come over a person. A man's hand may be in, or it may be out; in the former case ure is understood. The along is used by Shakespere to strengthen with; together was to have the same force rather later; we here see come along with something. Foxe had written ever anon: Shakespere inserts and between the two words. The interjection la! appears, riming with flaw. We find the new Compounds health-giving, well-knit, short-lived, eagle-sighted, to oversway, unbosom. The poet is never tired of compounding new verbs with en, as enfreedom (liberare). The Scandinavian words are flaw and loggerhead (stultus). Among the new Romance words are decrepit, interim, duello, sonneteer, votary, captivate, schoolboy, humorous, critic, a nuptial, junior, courtship (courtly demeanour), accidentally, scurrility, verbosity, fairings, copy book. The common folk appear as the vulgar. We hear of a death's face, our death's head. There is the noun career, used of a horse ridden in the ring. The word favour now expresses donum; it is here given to a lady. She says that she will be her lover's fate. A man is perfect in his part. There are the Greek catastrophe (upshot) and pathetical. We see some new phrases that

appear in Nash about this time, as to bandy, pell mell, to humour, domineer, button-hole, pedant; also shame-proof, like Williams' pistol-proof. Alliteration is much laughed at in this play; one of the characters says, "I will something affect the letter." We learn that there was a great distinction between the sounds of dout and doubt, det and debt, cauf and calf; neighbour was wrongly pared down to nebour. There are old phrases like day woman (ancilla), gig (whirlegig), timber (ædificare), go woolward, white as whalesbone; eyne is often used for oculi.

#### ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

Here the l is struck out; Stubbes' verb huggle becomes hug. There are the new Substantives loneliness, the staggers, headsman; we see purr, which is an imitation of the cat's noise. Honour is at the stake; here we now strike out the. Land is sold for a song, a new phrase. A man is of able body; hence we were to form an Adjective. We see at your father's, where house is dropped; this is imitated from Paul's (church). As to Adjectives, there is foul-mouthed (also in Nash); a woman is called a dear; there is tell me true, where the last word should be an Adverb; there is the curious phrase to join like (similar) likes. Among the Verbs are mate (marry) fair; the old verb hent (capere) gives birth to hint (something caught up); it here appears as a verb. There are the phrases a hawking eye, sit down before a town, curd your blood, make a leg, you have him (that is, in your power), sleep out the time. A man is unsettled in mind. The old eke (augere) had long been asleep, at least in the South; it is here revived in the phrase eke it out. An impostor is smoked (detected), a well-known phrase for the next two Centuries. The old dugan (valere) appears once more, when a pretence will not do. There is the new out with it! The for is often used in these plays, in the new phrase, I am for other business, where bound must be dropped after am. There is the new hush! Palsgrave's houische! We see the Compounds many-coloured, kicksy-wicksy (mulier), to out-villain. There are the Romance words naturalize,

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prejudicate, spritely (alacris), soldiership, prescription (medical), empiricks, powerful, musket (in the sense of a weapon), poniard, theorick (theory), inhuman, barricado. The old oath par ma fey is cut down to faith! Something is monstrous desperate; the former word imitates marvellous, which was often prefixed to another adjective. There is the phrase that is the brief and the tedious of it; we say, "the long and short of it." There are the two forms debauch and debosh: the latter is still in Scotch use. The words dram and scruple appear as terms of measurement. We see the Italian capricio and coraggio; also tucket, from toccata; Scott is fond of the tuck of drum. The word file is used in connexion with soldiers, and also with papers. A man lays siege to a woman and hopes to carry her; a new sense of the verb. There is the curse damn me! without any Nominative. The noun remove seems to mean a stage on a journey; the removes at Eton are divisions which boys pass through. There is the polite phrase at your service. We see tragedian, used by Nash; and to try success, like that writer's try conclusions. There are old phrases like fore-goer, to reave.

#### TAMING OF THE SHREW.

The y replaces ay, as prythee. Orrmin's hinderling is cut down to hilding. There are the new Substantives grey beard, footboy, rush candle. Something is a good hearing (piece of news). The word things is used in an indefinite way at the end of a sentence; "ruffs and cuffs and things." We have seen cross luck; the new adjective is now connected with temper, as is very appropriate to this particular play; cross in talk. Shakespere loves to use he and she for man and woman; we here see the proudest he; these he sometimes even makes Plural. There is I tell you what, where the last word stands for aliquid, a sense dating from the earliest times. A man, offering to share a bet, says, I will be your half; Butler was to write, "I'll go his half." Among the new Verbs are pick out a scent (used of a dog), a pitched battle, I'll see thee hanged first, slip a dog, kill with

kindness. Some verbs take new constructions, as sup the dogs well; here sup stands for cause to sup. A man minds the play (gives his mind to it); this new sense remains in mind your business. A match is clapped up; this was a favourite phrase for generations. One man takes another a cuff; this is the one phrase in which we keep the old verb bitaken (tradere), pared down to take in 1280. We see break a jest, a phrase much loved by Butler and Macaulay. The thou is suppressed in didst ever see? We find the scornful as if I knew not ! here "you speak," at the beginning of the sentence, must be dropped. There is the affirmation o' my word. The I am for you is repeated; here the words dropped after the verb must be, "a combatant ready."
There is the sarcastic cry, O ho! The new Compounds are deep-mouthed, flap-eared, loose-bodied (gown); hence comes a new use of body. The be is prefixed to verbs, as be-mete, bedazzle; there is also outrie. There is the Scandinavian gust (flatus). The Romance words are to budge, gamut. We hear of a set of books. A man practises music on instruments; the word suitor is now connected with love; a chamber is dressed up. The word moral is used to denote the point aimed at by a fable. Much Italian was now being brought in; mi perdonate heads an English sentence. The jolly, imitating the Northern gay, is prefixed to another adjective; a jolly surly groom, like our "jolly good licking;" the surly here bears its old sense, lordly, domineering. A man has direction (orders) how to do a thing. Something is past compare. We see here pantaloon, formal, pumps (shoes), to brave me; all used by Nash about this time. There is the old phrase it skills not.

#### COMEDY OF ERRORS.

The substantive slug appears, applied to a man; a ship is said to be in her trim. A person, when sullen, is different from the man he was. There is the new adjective helpful; a conclusion is bald; a ship is slow of sail (in sailing). Among the Verbs are do me the favour to, to weep away my beauty: Shakespere is fond of away in this sense. In the old put him

to sea, the pronoun is now dropped. The Present still stands for the future; there is the threat not a creature enters! A man dines forth; we change this into out. New nouns are coined; every why hath a wherefore. There is a time for all things: a woman starves for a look from her husband; where the verb stands for hunger for. There is the Scandinavian raft. The Romance words are fallacy, in buff, senseless, fortune-teller, catch cold; Harvey's periwig appears as peruke. A man has a charge (something entrusted to him); he may be possessed (mad), where an evil spirit is understood. The word genius stands for ghost. A man is denied (forbidden) to enter a house; hence, a Century later, a person denied himself to a visitor. Among the new Compounds are soul-killing, self-harming, life-preserving, hollow-eyed. The en or in is once more used in the new verb insconce; here Dromio puns on the two new meanings of sconce, caput and absconsa. There is the very Northern phrase half an hour since (ago). We see the old otherwhere and tender him (care for him).

## TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.

There are many puns in this play, as lover, lubber; meat, maid; lost, laced, showing how different Shakespere's pronunciation was from ours. The a replaces e, as thwart. The i is struck out: love's (is) a lord. The t becomes th in swarthy, and here the y is something new. Launce makes a pun on the verb sew, which seems to show that it was pronounced like so. Among the new Substantives is tell-tale. The kind is employed in a new sense; he is a kind of cameleon, like the French espèce. There is the Adjective childlike (filial); this we now use in a different sense. The word sharp takes the new meaning of callidus. The word dear takes the sense of amans; a lady bears dear good will unto a man. There is the new Verb shelve; a chamber is built shelving. We have see his way to, give us leave (pardon us), fetch and carry, make abode (stay). An achievement comes off; a favourite phrase of ours now. The question is asked, what is your news? The Participle is again treated

as an adjective; a feeling line (letter). A painter, in his art, flatters his sitter. There is the cry, what! gone? here is she is suppressed. The preposition is set after the Passive verb, as you are staid for. The Pronoun is needlessly added to the verb in hark thee! we have seen fare thee well.

The verb be is dropped after if; "love, if haply won, is a gain." The why is placed in the middle of a sentence; "if lost, why then (it is) a labour won." A man says, "I will, and there an end; here we put is after there. A lady wishes to undertake a journey, with my honour; here the last word should be intact. There are the new Compounds enthrall, sun-bright, heaven-bred, spaniel-like, after-love. The Romance words are sluggardized, to tutor, to plot, love affairs, concert (musical). The ending ism was in favour at this time, even though the root might not be Greek; we see braggardism. A lady has perfections (perfect qualities), a curious use of the Plural. The verb close gets the new meaning of congredi; the noun murmur, taking a new sense, is now used of a current. A man serves me a trick. There is to grace him, also used by Nash. We see the definition of a woman's reason; "I think him so, because I think him so." It is hinted that something is plain as the nose on a man's face. There are the old phrases pinfold (a pound), wood (insanus), mood (ira), owe (possidere), love her too, too much; the quaint still bears two distinct meanings, elegans and callidus.

# HENRY VI.—PART I.

The a is clipped; Lydgate's apposaule (question) appears as puzzle. There are the new nouns ratsbane, pitch (of a building), life-blood; the ite appears again in Talbotites (followers of Talbot). Among the Adjectives are gloomy, hapless; the king is called a wooden thing. The nominative who, when it is the first word, is sometimes wrongly used, as who join'st thou with? There are the Verbs fight it out, beat a dead march, true born, take exceptions at, keep off aloof. The answer to a question begins with, why, no! a favourite idiom of Dr. Johnson's. There is now, Sir, to

you! here I turn is dropped. We have the Compounds raw-boned, Nero-like, ever-living, bold-faced, strong-knit (used of limbs), over-tedious, war-wearied, ill-boding, dizzy eyed. The en is prefixed to the verbs gird and rank; Talbot enacts wonders: this verb had hitherto been connected with laws. There is the Scandinavian intransitive verb hurry. Among the Romance words are massacre, sentinel, a march (musical). The word terms now stands for conditions; colours (vexilla) are used by the soldiery. A peal had hitherto been connected with bells and trumpets; it now refers to ordnance. The law term puny is now brought into common life, meaning parvus. There is the phrase choice spirits, here referring to devils; we now use the phrase in a very different sense. We see the old phrases foeman, give arms (heraldic), for the nonce, rascal deer; some of these doubtless owe their preservation to Shakespere. Talbot, about to die, says that "All our lives are hazarded in one small boat;" hence our "we are in the same boat."

# HENRY VI.—PART II.

There are two forms of one verb in one line; watch thou and wake. The final en is clipped in the Past Participle chid. Among the Substantives is deathsman; we read of the pitch of a falcon's flight. There is hobnail; the first syllable is akin to hump and means a projection; the hob of a fireplace and the hob of a wheel were to come later. An illiterate man has a mark to himself, not a signature. There are the Adjectives cloudy, coal-black; friends may be hollow. Among the Verbs are lay claim unto, knit his brow, see into him, a jaded groom, to set copies. The new sense of dare appears once more—

"What dares not Warwick, if false Suffolk dare him?"

The Participle is prefixed to the Adjective in raging mad. We read of boding owls; this verb was henceforth to bear an evil meaning only. We find a far-off look, where the Adverb is treated as an Adjective. There is I thought as much, a continuation of an idiom of 1480 (do as much for

you). The I cannot but had long been known; the be is now brought in, it cannot be but, etc., an imitation of the The of and on are interchanged as usual, I go of message. The on ende (in the end) of 1220 gives birth to a well-known phrase, my hair is fixed on end. There are the new Compounds dear-bought, tear-stained, crest-fallen, pale-faced, shag-haired, thrice-famed, well-proportioned, unbloodied, blunt-witted, untutored, overgorge, silken-coated, bloodbespotted. There is the new verb forewarn. An old man is said to be in his chair-days; he sits still. There is the Dutch doit, a small coin. The Romance words are prospect, lobby, a banditto slave (outlaw), peroration, mechanical (artizan), single combat, trivial. The word tragedy now stands for a "scene of bloodshed." We hear of boys' copies (of writing), a new sense of the word. We see the phrase there's the question, referring to a previous statement; here we now substitute that for there. We come upon Nash's new expression, the main chance; this earlier had been simply the main. There is fealty, a much more correct form than the fewty of 1310. There are the old forms alderliefest, y-clad, uneath (vix), ken (videre), whereas (ubi, of place), cast away (perdere) a man, a doom (sentence), a corrosive. The presently and by and by both keep their old meaning protenus. We see the words bezonian and second (adjuvare), used about this time by Sir Roger Williams; also the point blank of Harrison's later work. There is the word hind (servus), preserved in the North; also even (just) now; the form mickle comes often. We have the proverb, "a staff is quickly found to beat a dog."

# HENRY VI.—PART III.

Here we see fire and hour made dissyllables; Henry is once sounded as Henery. There is the new Substantive dislike. The Adverb is now placed after the noun in compounding, thou setter up and plucker down of kings. There is the new Adjective wishful (Butler's future wistful); also high pay. Among the Verbs are take offence, to cloud joys. The Weak Participle moved supplants the rightful movn.

There is the Adverb abreast, not the old on abreast; her faction is full as strong as ours; here the full stands for fully. A huntsman is asked to go along; here with us is dropped; come along was soon to follow, and to oust older synonyms. A man is marked for the grave; the for denoting purpose or destination; there is also revenge for me! England is safe if true within itself; here the verb be is dropped. There are the Compounds unpeople, to bechance, ill-beseening, home-bred, fast-falling, hardest-timbered, unload, big-swoln, misproud, unlicked. There are the Romance words, common soldier, poltroon, captivate. Something is of no moment (weight). There are the old phrases inly (internally), forspent, laund (saltus), lade (haurire), as good to chide (you might as well chide). We see the proverb, "beggars, mounted, run their horse to death."

#### MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Here the ou replaces e, as ouphe for elf: hence came the later oaf. The final n is clipped, as coz for cousin. There are the new Substantives shovelboard, tinderbox, pepperbox, burning-glass, a go-between, rattle. We hear of the East Indies; there is the phrase as good luck would have it. The Verbal noun breeding appears; Falstaff is a gentleman of excellent breeding. The word gang loses its honourable meaning, and is used of vulgar plotters. A mother is said to be strong against a match; here, as before, the Adjective stands for an adverb. There is a new phrase for expressing eminence, "she is as virtuous as any in Windsor, whoe'er be the other." Among the Verbs is clapperclaw, also lead the way, know the world, clap on sails, throw cold water on it, run through fire and water for you. The new verb drawl is formed by adding l to draw. Falstaff talks of hedging, which here seems to mean shuffling. There is the phrase hark you hither. The over is now repeated for emphasis; I have told them over and over; here we add again. We have seen be rid of it; we now have ease me of it. The of is dropped; half Windsor is at his heels. There is the oath Od's me, where a g is clipped; also what the dickens is his name? here the strange word is said to be akin to the

Dutch. There is welladay / which seems a compound of the old walawa and the later alack a day. The other Compounds are unkennel, idle-headed, heart-break. There is the Dutch verb rant; the Scandinavian sprac (agilis), which I have heard in Somerset; the Celtic flannel. Among the Romance words are notebook, meteor, truckle-bed, madrigal. The noun port gives birth to portly, an epithet applied by Falstaff to his belly. There is mien (vultus), a word which gave rise to much squabbling a hundred years later. The noun pass gets a new meaning, for it is connected with fencing. We hear of the firm fixture of a lady's foot; we now use this word in a very different sense. The word mummy comes to us through France from the Persian mom (wax). The old urchin (hedgehog) now stands for an elf; for elves took, it was believed, the shape of that animal. There is out at heels, used also by Nash; his Queen's English appears here as the King's English. The old phrases are shent (disgraced), go against the hair, he is of no having (property), middle earth (terra), tall man of his hands.

#### KING JOHN.

Here the substantive bounce (the verb had meant pulsare) gets the new sense of strepitus; to speak bounce. Among the Adjectives are sightless (unsightly), wiry, cold comfort; the substantive is made an adjective, as a kindred action. We see the new Genitive of it on the way to supplant the rightful his; it (its) grandam. Among the Verbs are coop, half-blown (rose), make a stand, sing him to rest. A soldier plays upon his enemies (with cannon). A deserter falls over to the enemy; a compound of falling away and going over. The verb startle is now made transitive; on the other hand, thrill is made intransitive. We see from first to last. This from had hitherto very seldom expressed owing to; but we now see she speaks not from her faith but from her need; so, later, a thing is done from curiosity. The phrase drink to him had long been known; we now see taste to him (for his benefit). There is the new Mercy on me! also zounds! (God's wounds); this lasted for two

Centuries. The Compounds are downtrodden, all-changing, cold-blooded, twice-told, red hot, high born, endear, enkindle. The Romance words are voluntaries (volunteers), countercheck, confine, humorous (whimsical), depend, discard, misplace, savagery. Cannon are mounted; wrongs are pocketed up; colour comes and goes. The old auntre it makes way for another form, venture it. A lady is called a book of beauty. The verb souse had long meant mergere; an eagle now souses annoyance (plunges down upon it); a strange transformation of meanings. The toste wen of 1483 now becomes toasting iron, and is used of a sword. Nash wrote about this time, setting jesting aside; but we see in this play the Passive Ablative Absolute all reverence set apart. The old phrases are forwearied, to round in his ear, states (men of dignity); the to keeps its old meaning dis in the new verb to-spend (scatter asunder). There is our common saying "(put) the better foot before" (foremost).

## RICHARD II.

There is the Substantive walking-staff; a man is allowed odds in a contest. Wars confound kin with kin, and kind with kind. We have seen too too; but here an adjective is repeated, as a little little grave; this is not common in English; sterling is applied to something besides money; if my word be sterling. The ill now replaces sick, as before in Harvey; "I am in health, I breathe, and see thee ill;" this is addressed to the dying Gaunt; sick in the old sense is now confined to the sea and to Americans. The Pronoun appears in a new sense; "the king is not himself," referring to full possession of natural powers. Among the Verbs are stand out (rebel), stand condemned, burn itself out, an eye is glazed, sin gathers head, cut out his way; here we drop the out. We see how shall we do for money? here the do is valere; this led to "what shall we do for it;" here the do is facere. The do is used to express emphasis; the castle, says one nobleman, contains no king; the answer is, it doth contain a king. Nouns are turned into verbs; grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncles: this is in answer to the greeting,

my gracious uncle! There is the Adverb drunkenly, which I wonder our land of topers ever let drop; also wistly, the future wistfully; the t here is something new. The to is employed in denoting greetings; off goes his bonnet to an oysterwench; there is also the cry, to horse! The Compounds are wrath-kindled, a-ten-times-barred-up chest, a too-long-withered flower, to undeaf, to uncurse, overproud, to overpower, unkinged, shrill-voiced. In the King's speech, after stopping the single combat, there are no less than three of these long compounds in three lines. The Romance words are casque, combatant, monarchize, point of honour, slavish. There is the verb holla, not to be confounded with the old halloo. A glove may be worn by a knight as a lady's favour; hence the later favours at weddings. The word scope had already meant aim, and also power; it now means room or opportunity. As to old phrases, there is the Southern Present, "foes hath scope;" there is the Northern Present, "there lies two kinsmen." Both the Northern and Southern meanings of namely appear in Shakespere.

# RICHARD III.

Here the *u* replaces *e*, as jut from the French jetter. The noun wreck is used of something besides ships; a lady's face, when spoiled, is called beauty's wreck. The noun heart stands for ruthlessness; have the heart to do it; Barbour had used the phrase in another sense. The name Jack is used in scorn, much like Joan in the other sex; "many a gentle person is made a Jack." The adjective raw is applied to air. Clarence is drowned in fulsome wine; here the sense of unpleasantness comes in from the old ful (turpis); this sense lasted down to Congreve's time. As to the Verbs, hair stands on end, a dream makes impressions. The verb sound (fathom) may now be applied to a man. In let me alone to entertain him, the Infinitive is something new. We see bring him along. Something is upon record (not merely traditional); this comes from the law-term, on the record. The verb assign, followed by to, must have been the model for limit each to his charge. The

Compounds are ensuare, begnaw, bunch backed, care-crazed, high-reaching, snail-paced, the All-seer (Deus), and the Substantive after-hours. The verb outshine is coined, but means emicare, not as we now use it. The Romance words are unfashionable, royalize, incapable, rely, index, instinct, complet, momentary. The verb descant is no longer connected with music. The word savage now means crudelis. The word suddenly takes the meaning of cito; this seems to come from the Italian phrase subito. The word expedition gets the new sense of celeritas. Richard is styled the right idea of his father; we talk of the very ideal. The noun flourish is now connected with trumpets. The French tache gives birth to tetchy (fretful), applied to a child; this is a term objected to as vulgar by Miss Rosamond Vincy. The word note now stands for epistola. Soldiers are quartered in certain places. There is the phrase to punch him full of holes; this new verb comes from the French poinson (bodkin). A crown rounds a brow; we use the verb only in rounding off a sentence. A man plies the touch when he makes an experiment; this became later, put it to the touch. The verb stay imitates abide, and takes an Accusative; stay dinner. A man comes upon his cue; this theatrical term is brought into common life. Our Plural statues appears as statuas. The old phrases are to overgo (surpass), recure (recover), a many sons; a priest is still addressed as Sir John.

# MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Here the pun on ace and ass shows how the a was sounded in the former word. The word briar is made to rime in place with fire, in another with desire. There are the Substantives merriments, dew drop, roughcast. The word knack gets the new sense of toy; hence came knick-knack sixty years later. A woman is called a duck; a new term of endearment, common to the Germans and Danes. The name Nicholas is pared down to Nick; it is Bottom's Christian name. Gower's sumerday is changed; "a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day." There is the

question, what's your will? which is now confined to Scotland. We hear that sweet hay hath no fellow (rival). There is Wyntoun's curious idiom of pronouns, peep with thine own fool's eyes. There is the Adjective waggish. As to the new Verbs, Tyndale's mouse is repeated. We see body it forth, where Pecock's verb bears a new sense. There is swagger; Palsgrave had swagge (move from side to side). The old bob (ferire) now becomes intransitive; I bob against her lips. We have seen a well-spoken man; we now find the curious I am drawn, referring to the sword; this is a true English extension of the Passive. We see take hands. a made man, I make bold with you; here myself is dropped after the verb. A runner is out of breath. The with once more bears the sense of apud, in what's the news with thee? Palsgrave's cheek by cheek is altered into cheek by jole. There is the Interjection, O me! which must have come from Gascoign's Ah me! There are the Compounds bean-fed, fancy-free, to superpraise, fiery red, light-heeled, bedabble, behowl, honey bag, crook kneed, entwist, homespun, fairy land, handycraft man. There is the Scandinavian "to skim milk." The Romance words are rehearsal, officious, rheumatic, flouret, ninny, a mimick, We hear of single blessedness; sickness is catching (apt to catch hold). The Teutonic ring takes the French suffix, and we have ringlet (little circle); the word here means a dance. The verb haunt now refers to something unearthly, as a ghost. We hear of the report of a gun, and of the manager of revels. Men carry sport well; here we place on after the verb. There is a phrase dating from about 1590; a kill-courtesy. We see the Northern word neif (pugnus). The old forms and phrases are other some, quern, they waxen, thorough (per); the Genitive moones (lunæ) is made a dissyllable, a very late instance; this is at the beginning of Act II. Alliteration is once more laughed at-

> "With bloody blameful blade, He bravely broach'd his boiling bloody breast."

There is the old saying, "the man shall have his mare again," which was in use for nearly 200 years; it was

altered from "the mare shall have his man again;" see vol. i. p. 467 of my book.

# MERCHANT OF VENICE.

The a replaces e, as warmth for the old wermbe. There is the Substantive death's head, and the new phrase wealth of wit. A horse is called Dobbin: we hear of Black Monday, and of the wilds of Arabia; this last must have been an imitation of wealds. The end of a sentence is called a full stop. A lucky stroke in business is a hit. Among the Adjectives are swanlike, snaky, laughable; we hear of a little scrubbed boy; that is, no bigger than a shrub, the old scrob; hence Bunyan was to talk of "a sorry scrub." An eve is big with tears. Something is wished dark (concealed); hence our "keep it dark." The inland is used as an adjective; an inland brook; this word bore a very different sense in the oldest times. The usage of the too seems to have been followed by much: "with much much more dismay." There is a good example of the thou and you, when Antonio, in his first meeting with Shylock, uses the scornful pronoun, even when asking for a loan. We see the ungrammatical between you and I. The a is prefixed to a proper name, to mark either distinguished virtue or vice; Portia is called a Daniel. Among the Verbs are inlay, outstare, stake down; there are the expressions draw money, make offers, a losing suit, to play on words, you are gone (ruined), come fairly off (escape). Bassanio shows a swelling port in expenditure; here is one remote source of our slang noun swell. Eyes overlook a lady; we should say, look her over. A painter does the features in a picture; it is asked, how could be see to do them? here the intransitive verb is followed by the Infinitive of purpose. The have now takes the meaning of permittere; I'll have no speaking. Shakespere is fond of phrases like, I am to learn. The over had long expressed iterum; we now see pay it twenty times over. adverb easier is used instead of the rightful easilier. Something is purchased from out the state; here an of is dropped. The Compounds are two-headed, wry-necked, green-eyed, bosom

lover (hence bosom friend), school days. There is the Scandinavian squander. The Romance words are competency, cite (books), line of life, gormandize, vasty, a million (of money), organs (bodily), difference (certamen), to curb. The verb entertain now governs something abstract, as a stillness of mind; hence our entertain hopes. Two men are compromised (agreed on a bargain). The verb bar means excipere; I bar to-night. Something is insculped upon gold; the verb sculp has been revived in our day, coming from sculptor. We see envious plea; this, like the later invidious, has nothing to do with envy, but means molestus. We hear of human gentleness, with the accent on the u; this word had already been written humane by Eden. The old phrases are thrift (good luck), to wive a woman, complexion (natural quality), in his danger (power), posy (motto); the word fulsome, applied to ewes, bears its old sense of copiosus, as in 1230. The Old English sam (the Latin semi) appears for the last time in the corruption sandblind (half blind). There is the old pleonasm more elder. The some month or two reminds us of the Old English sum man (a man). There is the proverb, "it is a wise father that knows his own child;" we use the converse of this.

# HENRY IV.—PART I.

The a is clipped; attach becomes tack; napkins are tacked together. The interchange between r and l is seen in the proper name Hal. The l is added; the old dwine becomes dwindle. The n replaces l; Palsgrave's verb kyttell becomes kitten. The Substantives are woolsack, handsaw, summer-house, bluecap. There is the abusive term you thing! We hear of beads of sweat, of men of leading, metal may be on a sullen ground; the noun luggage is coined from lug (trahere), imitating baggage. The love of jingle continues, as skimble skamble stuff. The Adjectives are be better than my word, that's flat, where a strong assurance is meant; the word plump takes the new sense of pinguis. Among the Verbs are waylay, to re-tell, daff aside; also take horse, give him his due, hold his countenance, a man is blown (out of breath), an advance on Palsgrave's active blow.

The old set out (ornare) is now changed to set off. There is the solemn threat, you'll hear of it (unless something be done). There is our common I know a trick worth two of that. The verb share is coined from the noun share: the noun itself had come from the old shear (tondere). The so appears in a new construction; it was great pity, so it was, that, etc. The of follows the verb accept; accept of grace. We see it was the death of him (not his death); this is the continuation of a very old idiom. A man is in drink. Something is cut through and through. The Interjections are Odsbody! humph, and whew, used in whistling. The Compounds are blood-stained, moss-grown, mouth-filling, a crop-ear, the lag-end, water-colours; the verb forethink (prophecy in thought) is coined; this is very different from the old forthink (repent), which had lasted into this Century. The Celtic words are brisk and lag; the latter appears in lag-end, soon to become fag end. The Romance words are rascally, falsify, pouncet box, paraquito, perpendicular, joint-stool, oily, capitulate, poop, sympathize. We see spermaceti, where the last half of the word represents the genitive of cetus (whale); something unusual in English. Palsgrave had connected the noun temper with the body; it is here connected with the mind. We see rendezvous, and we may be sure that Shakespere did not spell it thus. The old words are franklin, mammet (doll, idol), micher, moldwarp, good cheap, take with the manner (in the act). There is the proverb give the Devil his due.

# HENRY IV .- PART II.

The *n* is struck out in the middle of a word; Manning's vanward becomes vaward. There is the noun bluebottle; a man proposes to tell a good thing (joke), which will please the wits of men. The word poll (caput) is connected with a parrot. The word crib now takes the sense of lectum; bulk (cumulus) now means magnitudo; thews refer here to the body, no longer to the mind, as of old. We hear of the wildness (roystering habits) of youth. A health is given at the table. Falstaff is called a hulk; hence our Parti-

ciple hulking. A warrior has the day, which stands here for victoria. A girl is meat for your master. As to Adjectives, we hear of a long (ingens) loan; hence long odds, a long price. The lonely of 1350 is now cut down to lone; a lone woman. The old still-born is revived after a long sleep. There is the new verb slight (contemnere); also untwine. The old fob (decipere) of 1360 gives birth to fub off; this verb is repeated three times for the sake of emphasis; hitherto England had merely doubled her words, as more and more. There are the phrases take a pride to, hook on (to), toss in a blanket, bear your years well, give you my word, school broke up, stop his wages, lay odds. Mrs. Quickly's remarks on the verb swagger show that it was just coming into use. Men fall foul (attack each other); hence comes a foul in a boat race. There is our wellknown vulgarism, he was took. The well is used in a new sense; well on your way; there is the new Adverb helter skelter. A man gives over a business when half through: here with it would have been added earlier. A person is deaf to the hearing of anything good. The enemy is said to be west of the forest; this of had long before been used to express distance. There is the oath upon my soul! The Compounds are peach-coloured, basket hilt, broadside (of cannon), good limbed, muster-book, title-leaf, dining chamber, fangless, after-times, sober blooded, outweigh, enrooted, encircle. There is hold (of a ship), from the Dutch hol. The tide makes a still-stand; this reminds us of Germany; we moderns come to a stand still. The Romance words are a vent, disgorge, drollery, a compound, man of action, appliances, soldierlike, sure card, private soldier, chimes (of bells), military men, valuation, unfix, intelligencer, favourite, potations, duteous, intervallums, stained with travel. There is hautboy, written howboy twenty years later. The word security now stands for bail. Pistol is called a fustian rascal. The verb accommodate (attribute) had been known two generations earlier; it now takes the new sense of furnish; "accommodate him with a wife;" the sense is so new that Shallow admires it much. We hear of a nobleman's quality (rank), a new sense of the word. We come upon the vapours of the brain; this was

to be a well-known phrase a Century later. Men cry hate upon a nobleman; hence the later cry shame. The word famous (it was well worked about 1800) represents two ideas; a famous (notorious) rebel, and a famous true subject. We have here the curious kickshaws, from quelque chose. There is caraway, from the Spanish corruption of an Arabic word; also the Italian bona roba (meretrix). The old phrases are manqueller, quiver (impiger), the trade (cursus) of danger, by the rood! womb (of a man).

## ROMEO AND JULIET.

The new Substantives are ladybird, dove house, steerage, earliness, jaunt, slug-a-bed. Tybalt is the prince of cats; hence the common tibby. The word meat takes a new sense; an egg is full of meat. We hear of a word and a blow, of the hollow of a man's ear; also of the pink of courtesy. The word cotquean appears, used by Hall about this time. The Adjectives are snowy and mis-behaved. The words my man stand for "the man I want;" the phrase was so new as to provoke comment from Mercutio. The one, like the French on, represents ego; may one ask? may not one speak? The new Verbs are swash and waddle; we see take the wall of, set cock-a-hoop, play a tune, look your last, a winning match. The speed bears a new sense, I am sped (hurried out of life). A person is down late (is come downstairs). The of appears in a new sense; "she was weaned of all the days of the year upon that day." We see for all this same (in spite of this speech I have heard), I'll hide me; this led to our common all the same at the beginning of a sentence. The new Compounds are grey-coated, coachmaker, upturned, bescreened, fashion-monger, fishify, be-rime, wildgoosechase, fiery-footed, unmanned, black-browed, heartsick, torchbearer, tempest-tossed, chambermaid, ratcatcher. We hear of a three-hours-wife. The word crow-keeper, differing from the usual run of compounds, means "something that keeps off crows;" hence the later bird-keeping. There is the noun switch, from the Dutch swick. The Romance words are atomy (atom), duellist, poultice, sum it up, professed friend, a tender (proffer), vault (for burial). There is ambuscado as

well as the older ambush. Capulet is past his dancing days; here the first word is a Verbal noun and not a Participle; like a winning match in the same play. A man is proof against ennity; the more usual construction at this time was shame-proof. An idiot appears as a natural. Stratagems are practised on a woman; hence Scott's to practise on her life. Men entertain thoughts; something like this we have seen in a former play. The old phrases are by my holidam (haligdom), by my fae (par ma fei), merchant (nebulo), weal or woe, runagate, lay thee along (at full length), to hoar (senescere).

#### MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The l and the r are inserted in waggle and smirch; so the old dreosan (cadere) produces drizzle. There is the new Substantive crossness; something is a thought browner. There is the phrase merry as the day is long, the windy side of care. A man proposes to make a woman half himself (his wife); hence the later phrase "his better half." As to Verbs, we see take time by the top; this last word was to become forelock twenty years later. A man stands out against some one (resistit). There is stand thee by, like sit him down. We find wish him joy of, give way unto. We see have a quarrel to you; this is a continuation of the idiom twenty to one (contra). A person is in fault. Benedick names as Interjections, ha! ha! he! The Compounds are trencherman, overkindness, witeracker (hence "to crack jokes"). The Romance words are libertine, harpy, ominous, blank verse. The word action takes the new sense of pugna. Benedick is engaged, not to marry, but to fight at his lady's behest. We read of the promise of a man's age; hence the later promising youth. There is a pun on the two meanings of cross, adversari and benedicere; "if I can cross him any way, I bless myself every way." A man is civil as an orange; here Seville is glanced at, a favourite pun of this Century.

# HENRY THE FIFTH.

Here o replaces  $\alpha$ , as clover for the old clafer. The new Substantives are warming pan, leapfrog. There is the

phrase we may be none the wiser (be ignorant of it); something like this had come in 1360. The of it appears as a pleonasm: as Nym's that's the humour of it. The Verbs are dishearten, cap, as "cap a proverb." We see take them up short, set the teeth: the verb mind (admonere) gets the sense of its modern representative remind, and is followed by of. The verb shog loses its old sense agitare, and means progredi. We see out of work, out of beef. The if seems to be used in the sense of fortasse; "one Bardolph, if your Majesty know the man." There is the new aspiration, O for a Muse! The Compounds are hydra-headed, full fraught, war-worn, ever running, love suit, impound, enfeeble, enround, which was later to give place to surround. The Dutch words are sutler and linstock. The Romance words are spirited, coranto, defunct, cursorary (cursory), demonstrate, with the accent on the first syllable. We see cash (pecunia) from caisse, money box. There is humorous, which here means giddy or fanciful. We see trossers (trousers); here we have added an r to the French trousses. There is the old noun bawcock, like Skelton's daucock. The Scotch dialect is imitated; Captain Jamy uses aile ligge (jacebo); also gude (bonus) and sal (shall).

### AS YOU LIKE IT.

A new Adjective is coined; underhand means. Instead of I am he, we find I am that he, the poet's favourite synonym for man. We know the Old English the harder, the better; an all is now prefixed to this the; as all the better. There is the new Verb puke (vomere), probably connected with spew, like the German spucken (spuere). The verb sweep now gets the sense of procedere; sweep on. Something is on sale, like the later be on duty; here the idea of destination comes in; as a youth is said to be on his promotion. The Compounds are outstay, lack-lustre, heart-whole, love-prate, forest-born. There is the Celtic hawk (clear the throat). The Romance words are marketable, second childishness, purlieu, the lie direct. There is the curious co-mate. Jaques is said to be full of matter; something like this had come about 1320. The stage word exit is made a noun

and becomes a Plural. The old phrases are kill them up, I cannot go no further, God ild you, erewhile, leer (facies), I think he be transformed; here be is beth, which often stood for erit. The very imitates too; your very very Rosalind. There are new phrases; a person has not a word to throw at a dog, too much of a good thing, a woman of the world.

#### TWELFTH NIGHT.

The a replaces o, as strap for the Old English stropp; also Sir Toby's phrase hob, nob (hab, nab), which has led to a later verb. The d is inserted, as scoundrel, from the Northern scunner-el. The l is added, as caterwaul. The new Substantives are knitter, clodpole, undertaker (of a quarrel). Men are addressed as my hearts, a new phrase that occurs also in 'Patient Grissill,' of the same date as this play. Among the Verbs are cut a caper, make (take) good view of me, I know my place, wind up a watch, put quarrels on him; I have lately seen "put a rudeness on me," a phrase placed in an American's mouth. A man may be thou-ed, as Raleigh was by Coke; rather later, Maria uses the Interjection, la you! There is the Dutch manakin. The Romance words are a mute, to front, catch (song), obstruction. The word kickshaw refers here to masques and revels, not to dishes. Malvolio is advised to be surly with servants; here the adjective keeps its old sense of superbus. The verb accost, brought in twenty years earlier, had meant "to sail along side of;" it now takes Hall's new sense of assailing, or fronting a lady, as Sir Toby tells us. We hear of a man's outward character (appearance); we now apply the word to his inward disposition. The new Compounds are eye-offending, giddy paced, fire-new (our later brand-new), stainless, love thoughts, bum-bailiff. The old Five Wits (senses) are mentioned by the Clown.

#### OTHELLO.

The g is prefixed, for the verb graze (touch slightly) appears; this is said to come from the Romance radere, rasum; it may be connected with the earlier verb glace,

meaning the same. The r replaces l; the old tolibant becomes turban. Among the new Substantives are whipster, hairbreadth; the hero is called his Moorship, and the thicklips. The noun snipe, as well as woodcock, expresses stultus. We see dead-drunk. Among the Verbs are the new phrases. he is not to be found, fleets bear up to a port, lead by the nose, give the cause away, a foregone conclusion. The old verb paddle is now used of the hand. We see the phrase, tis neither here nor there (it bears not upon the case). The Scandinavian words are fluster and squabble. Among the Romance phrases are billet a soldier, purse thy brow together, deliver a tale, remembrance (love-token), and relume, afterwards used by Pope. The phrase remove in the sense of occidere was something new, as Roderigo's comment shows. A lady is said to be perfection. The word personal is much used in this play; my personal eye (my own eye). The word ability stands here for mental power. The new Compounds are knee-crooking, high-wrought, night-brawler, unmake, unpin, wind instrument, sea mark, green-eyed, spirit-stirring, ear-piercing, ill-starred. We see the verb enmesh. are the old forms to bob (trick), to fordo, to conject, mystery (trade), exhibition (gift); Othello kills himself, because he is great of heart; the adjective is used in the 'Ancren Riwle' to express something coarse or unbending. The repetition of a word, for the sake of emphasis, is seen; wish him post, post haste. Some phrases had only lately come into use; as no way but this; good nature; cast (cashier) an officer had been foreshadowed by Gascoign's cast clothes.

#### HAMLET.

The ea replaces i, as tweak for the old twich; the u replaces we, as sultry from sweltry. The ch replaces k, as ditcher for diker; the r is added, for gibe produces the verb gibber. The new Substantives are truepenny, outbreak, crash, bung hole, a falling-off, kettle drum. We see romage (stowage), whence the verb rummage was to come. The word spring now may mean a snare for birds. The word slip here stands for the outbreaks of youth, falls from

virtue. The word edge takes the new meaning of irritamentum; give him further edge; to egg and to edge are two forms of one verb. The substantive sheen, the Old English scine, reappears. There are the phrases in my heart of heart, do yeoman's service; I have been sexton, man and boy, thirty years. There is the new Adjective fretful; Hamlet is not fit (ready to do something); here the usual preposition following is absent; this fit has been lately revived. Among the Verbs are unfledged, to beetle, unhousel, unanealed, overtop, unhand, out-Herod, reword, to mouth, chapfallen. A man is harrowed with fear; a garden grows (runs) to seed. The adjectives sickly and muddy are turned into transitive verbs. The old substantive husband (paterfamilias) gives birth to a new verb; to husband my means. A man saws the air. Melancholy sits on brood over something; this is the first hint of the future sense of the verb brood. A part may be overdone; a ship gives us chace. There is the question, how came he dead? here there seems to be a confusion with become. As to Prepositions, we find take him for all in all; dead, for a ducat. The in, imitating the French, is used of direction; two crafts meet in one line. There is a new Preposition, aslant the brook. The but (tantum) is prefixed to now; even but now. The new Interjections are puh! pah! and hillo! There is the Scandinavian verb bloat. Among the Romance words are palmy, battalion, cap a pe, summit, unnerve, to sugar, bourne, inoculate, robustious, dismantle, rhapsody, presentment (image), potency, petard, hectic (fever), bilboes. The favours of a lady are here understood in the worst sense of the word. There is the adjective flush, soon to be connected with money. We see the new impatient curse, O, confound the rest! The Compounds are self-slaughter, blastment, prison house, co-mingle, giantlike, heavyheaded, spendthrift. The old words and phrases are rede (consilium), clepe, dout (do out), bear in hand (accuse), cart (currus) of Phœbus, anchor (hermit), will he nill he, even Christian, kibe; too, too solid, quietus, to both your honours (to the honour of you both). There are some words and meanings that had lately come in, such as hobby horse. Stanyhurst's verb tower is applied to passion; a towering passion. Tarlton's head (impetus) reappears when Laertes, in a riotous head, overbears officers. The King talks of skill in fencing being a very ribband in the cap of youth; we alter this into feather. Polonius puns on the word tender; he hears that Hamlet has made tenders of affection to Ophelia; "do you believe his tenders, as you call them?" (it was evidently a new noun); "tender yourself more dearly."

# LEAR.

The n is prefixed, as nuncle: the final t is clipped, as to squinny. The new Substantives are placket; the hollow of a tree: the man is added to another substantive, as beggarman: there is the dog's name Tray. We see the new Adjectives goatish and unsightly; the latter replacing the former sightless (indecorus). There is a curious substitution of the Accusative for the Nominative in Pronouns: I would not be thee. There is the new Verb elbow; Edgar, when about to disguise himself as a madman, says that he will elf his hair; the verb shows the supposed connexion between fairies and folly, as may further be seen in oaf (ouph). As to Prepositions, a man holds lives in mercy; this seems a confusion with in his danger (power); at my mercy was soon to be used by the author. We further see t'is not in thee to grudge; Foxe had had something like this idiom. The for had been used to express length of time; it now further expresses length of space; there's scarce a bush for many miles about. There is the Dutch word glib (voluble); the Scandinavian aroint, and the Celtic pother. The Romance words are to devest, dependants, cadent, garb, jovial. Things may be rich or rare, Moore's future phrase. The word oily is used in the new sense of callidus. The emphatic very is now applied to time; this very evening. A man measures his length (falls on the ground). The Spanish was so well known that we find the verb carbonado. The new Compounds are wide-skirted, unfeed (unrewarded), dark-eyed, fleshment, hot-blooded, thunderbearer, belly-pinched, unbonneted, to outjest, foster-nurse, fullflowing, toad-spotted, cheerless; there is the curious disquantity

(diminish) and questrist (searcher), a compound of Latin and Greek. There is one compound longer than usual; the to-and-fro conflicting wind. The old-fashioned phrases are that self (same) metal, comfortable (benignus), gast (terrere), meiny (sequela), mother (dolor), deer (animal), sit you down. The go still expresses ambulare; ride more than thou goest. The old fordeman reappears, when Lear's daughters fordoom themselves; this word has nothing to do with Lord Macaulay's foredoomed. A phrase of Gower's is repeated; poor Tom is acold. The Somersetshire dialect, as usual on the stage, is put into the mouth of the counterfeit peasant. The it is too bad of 1570 is here repeated; also Levins' mop and mow, and Lyly's slipshod.

#### MACBETH.

The o replaces a, as swoop for swap; the i replaces ou, as skirr the country. A new meaning is given to the word spell, which is now used in connexion with the black art. There are the new Adjectives fitful, brinded, and slab; the former fiendlike is revived. We have seen remove in the sense of occidere; we now hear of Duncan's taking off. There is the Scandinavian verb cow. The Romance words are disloyal, supernatural, to drug, multitudinous, incarnadine, combustion, masterpiece, alarum bell, dauntless, diminutive, pristine. The magot pie, our magpie, comes from the French Margot. There is the Northern while (until) then, put into Macbeth's mouth. The new Compounds are unsex, evenhanded, trumpet-tongued, firm-set, demi-wolf, wheyface, thickcoming, unreal, hell broth, bodement, high placed, overfraught, faith-breach, to disseat, dareful. We see the old phrases hors (equi), latch (capere), cling (contrahere), weird, afeard, angerly, farrow (a brood); also Gower's feverous. There is the new verb infold. Among words lately come in we see hoodwink, flighty, make faces, play false. A new idiom of Fulke's, as regards to, is repeated; applaud thee to the echo.

# TIMON.

We hear of the water of a diamond; a man is the very soul of bounty. There are the new Verbs ooze and befriend;

men freeze a petitioner; the Gods may be sworn into shudders; a person is a made-up villain; this verb implies hypocrisy or pretence, like the later make-up of an actor. The Numeral is now used of age, uncoupled with any substantive; a son of ten (years). The Romance words are a touch (of a painter), to pencil, society, clear a man (from debt), confectionary, personate, decimation. A person is called another man's creature (servant). Manslaughter is brought into form (fashion); hence the later it is bad form. There is on the present, which we make at present. The new Compounds are untirable, curlpate, king-killer. There are the old words spilth, fang (capere), ort (reliquiæ); I con you thanks. There is Stanyhurst's new verb slink.

# MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

The o is inserted in Lodowick (Ludwig). The l is added, as gnarled from knur, a knot in wood. The d is added, as All-hollond (halowene, Omnium Sanctorum). There is the new Substantive burgher, and the new phrase thy belongings. Angelo is said to be shy, that is, averse to women; the word is taking a new meaning. We see the new phrase in the wrong, where a substantive is dropped. A man puts in (pleads) for something threatened; here his word must be dropped after the verb. A person is plucked by the nose. We have seen grant to be spoused; the Infinitive now follows believe and other verbs of thinking or knowing; whom I believe to be most strait. The intensive all is set before an adverb: t'were all alike as if we had them not: this resembles the all one to me of 1200. As to Prepositions, we see t'is pity of him, the Duke of dark corners (he who frequents them). There is dull to all proceedings; the to had before followed deaf. The Romance words are sanctimonious, to parallel, vulgarly; Shakespere forms, not only thy belongings, but our concernings. The verb admit (permit) is not as yet followed by of. The verb figure stands for imagine; in Scotland, figure that now! is a constant phrase. Angelo is said to be so vulgarly and personally accused; I suppose this must mean "accused to his face;" this gives

one of the first hints of our personal abuse. We read of a China dish; traffic with the East was now making great strides. We find character with the accent on the first syllable; the word seems here to mean no more than stamp or mark; "a kind of character in thy life." The new Compounds are thick-ribbed, shoe-tye, and the noun promise-breach, an after-dinner's sleep. There are the verbs instate and ensky. The old words are eld, yare, touze (vellere), giglot; winters still express the Latin anni, and other stands for the Plural alii; Lucio is an inward (intimate) of the Duke's; there is the Comparative more mightier.

#### PERICLES.

There is the new Substantive malkin, a scarecrow. The word length now means the range commanded by a weapon; within my pistol's length, very different from the old spear's length. The new Verbs are befit, overfed; thwart, the thwert of 1230, is revived; Pericles thwarts (crosses) the seas. A man takes liking with (to) a woman; here we insert a before the first noun. The verb mind is employed in a new sense; not minding (caring) whether I dislike or no. The to appears in a new phrase, showing exact measurement; (she has my wife's) stature to an inch. There is the Dutch lop, and the Scandinavian shrivel. The Romance words are trumpet forth, vegetives (vegetables), a substitute, she is paced (trained); hence came our later thoroughpaced. The new Compounds are deathlike, silver-voiced, after-nourishment; there is fitment (duty); our author was very fond of this ment. The old phrases are wanion, gin (incipio); there is the old superlative of the Adverb, the rudeliest welcomed. Some old forms are appropriately put into Gower's mouth; all perishen, ne aught escapen, sleep hath yslaked; also dern (obscurus), i-wis, neeld (needle). We see Tarlton's buxom, with the sense of hilaris: Stanyhurst's sea room; also seafarer, which reminds us of Harrison.

# TROILUS AND CRESSIDA.

The *i* replaces *a*, *splat* becomes *split* (findere). The new Substantives are *goer-between*, *dog-fox*, *book of sport*. The

word chest takes the new meaning of pectus. Soldiers charge on heaps (in masses). An adverb is made a substantive; the direct forthright. The adjective naughty is employed in a light jesting way; would he not, a naughty man! The that is employed after an affirmation; he'll lay, ... I can tell them that ! The all, in its new sense, may go before the Plural; he is all eyes. The scornful such is employed; you are such a woman! The Verbs are overbulk us, lay out a corpse, ships draw deep; the verb ken, as at sea, expresses distant view; I ken his gait. A man may be unread; wares will sell; this last change must come from be in selling. There is the curious Imperative, do not do so. There is another repetition in you must be watched, must you? The Adverbial phrase here, there, and everywhere expresses ubiquity. The phrase pass by the way had long been used; we now find the new phrase, misers pass by beggars. The Accusative, expressing measurement, follows within; "he will lift as much, within three pound." There is the Interjection pho! There is the Scandinavian wheeze, which had appeared in Yorkshire 200 years earlier. The Romance words are priority, deracinate, prescience, orifice, a convive (banquet), propugnation, embrasure (amplexus), colossus. A ship is now called a convoy. Something catches the eve; a new meaning of the verb. Wvntoun's verb brush (ruere) gives rise to the Plural noun, brushes of the war. The day is closed up; this phrase is now confined to the ranks of soldiers. There is the new adjective spritely; we make this much more Teutonic in form. Ajax is called a "very man per se;" this recalls the old A per se. Praise may be too flaming. The word liberality (knightly behaviour) occurs in the catalogue of a true man's virtues. Pride is said to carry it (win the victory). Music may be sung in parts. The new Compounds are sodden-witted, under-honest, self-assumption, greatsized, copper nose; there is the curious his fat-already pride. We have bi-fold (duplex); this has led to later compounds, like bi-weekly. The en appears in entomb, enrapt. The old phrases are sperr up (claudere), Greekish, lustihood, pash, feeze, frush. Hector is called "too free (noble) a man." A sword is bloodied: this is the Old English verb blodgian.

Among the phrases lately brought in are drayman, crusty (morosus), ward (avertere), plaquy proud, you dog!

#### CYMBELINE.

As to the Substantives, catsguts appear in connexion with music; there is hare-bell, stowage, the crack of a voice. the spring of a trunk. The king, when in a forgiving mood. says pardon's the word: the mot d'ordre that our penny-aliners are so fond of. The adjective Romish is connected with the city of Rome, not with religion. As to Pronouns, we have the shes (women) of Italy; there is the unusual phrase, by hers and mine adultery; Matzner here quotes the Old English mid geheahtunge hine and mine; but in this last instance the pronouns follow the noun. We further see my every action (every action of mine). The Verbs are draw (sword) on him, make no stranger of me, how the case stands with her, miss my way; the first hint of laying a ghost appears in unlaid ghost. The verb is dropped after although, as it had been dropped after if; although the victor, we submit. As to Prepositions, there is by the way (the later by the bye), used by Imogen, when summoned to Milford Haven. We have seen off from, which is now transposed; carried from off our coast. There is the curious Interjection ods pittikins! We see the Celtic brogue (shoe). Among the Romance words are passable, unseduced, stupify, air (of music), air yourself, mountaineer. The phrase give satisfaction is employed by Cloten in the duellist's sense. Iachimo uses religion in Horace's sense of scruple. The new Compounds are evil-eyed, overrate, overpay, half-worker, lawbreaker, tanling (youth tanned by heat); there is bed-chamber, which was about this time brought into the Revised Bible. The old phrases are witch (magus), limb-meal, jet (swagger), inward (viscera), fore-show, rap (urgere); the very old idiom of 1303, one the truest (truest of all), comes twice over. Gascoign's verb quail and Lyly's within ken reappear.

#### WINTER'S TALE.

The r is added, the plant larande becomes larender. The new Substantives are eye-glass, numbress, a break-neck; the

Adjective fair is made a substantive in the Vocative my fair, addressed to Perdita. Three words are turned into one substantive, "I multiply with one-we-thank-you." Men are got out by twos and threes. The Verbs are draw a stake, she holds together (is not dismembered), cut it out by pattern, to queen it, hit an image (likeness). There is a phrase that has come down to us, I trust her no further than when I see her. There are the Interjections i'fecks (the Irish faix), tirra lirra (revived by Lord Tennyson), lo you now! mercy on us! There is the Scandinavian greensward. The Romance words are unintelligent, pre-employ, process-server, hubbub (houpe, houpe), to pair with. The word graceful here expresses sanctus. One king pays a visitation to another. A heart dances. A Participle is made an adjective in a promising course. The new Compounds are distinguishment, bed-swerver, spotless, honour-flawed, honey-mouthed, weak-hinged, unearthly, tradesman. The old phrases are neb (rostrum), losel, bug (bugbear), barne (child), carver (sculptor). We see Stanyhurst's adjective limber; also his verb dish (set in a dish); and Tusser's dibble.

#### TEMPEST.

The v replaces f, as vetch for feche; the m replaces n, as lime for line, linden; the final t is clipped, for gorst becomes goss, our gorse. We have often seen el become ew in English and French; the reverse takes place here, for the sea mew appears as mell. The new Substantives are mooncalf, hint, pignut, a fresh (a stream). The Adjectives are heedful, dusky; the word dry takes the new sense of sitiens; so dry he was for sway. The Verbs are take in sail, take his life, born to be hanged, set to a tune, make a mistake; the verb free appears again after a long sleep; peg and breast are made verbs. There is the Adverb rootedly, and the cry, (get) out of our way! here the pronoun is new. The at replaces the former in; at my mercy. We have the imitation cock-a-doodle-doo. There is the Dutch swabber. The Romance words are precursor, test, abstenious, frippery, meander. There is the new sense be collected; also to remember thee of it; this verb was later confused with mind, meaning the same, and remind was the upshot. Prospero is safe for hours; that is, out of our way. The noun turn expresses something new; to walk a turn. The verb troll is now applied to singing. There is the Italian cry, coragio! which was to be very common in this Century. The new Compounds are wide-chopped, bat-fowling, open-eyed, sour-eyed, footfall, lass-lorn, grass-plot, wasp-headed, sickleman, cloud-capt, strong-based, spell-stopped, bestir, betrim. There is side-stitch, which was known earlier as stic-adl; also the new adverb inch-meal. The old words and phrases are teen, tang, lush, learn (docere), while-ere (a little time before); man of sin and cat o mountain seem to be borrowed from Tyndale. Ariel is called to his master by the cry, come away! we see they are both in either's power. Among the phrases lately brought in are Nash's outstrip, Lambard's gather to a head, Puttenham's enforce, Gosson's chalk (forth) the way, Tusser's in a pickle, Sidney's bedim, and his merely (omnino); as we're merely cheated of our lives; also the new curse, a murrain on it! The Northern phrases are murky, bosky (not bushy), lea, I am woe for it.

# CORIOLANUS.

The o in do is made to rime with through, Act ii. Scene 3. There is the new Substantive flier; the word weal (short for common wealth) often occurs. The word poll here stands, not only for caput, but for numerus, as in Overbury a year or two later. Phrases such as handful now pave the way for a city full of them. The word hound is now used as a term of reproach. There is a curious use of the Relative, my knees who bowed. The one, standing alone, is made Plural, as had happened to other Numerals; by ones, by twos. The new Verbs are to wheel, to side, to nose it; the old bustle is revived. Men take in towns, a favourite phrase of this Century; here we drop the in. Aufidius gets off (effugit). A man is cannibally given, where the adverb replaces a dative. The shall is repeated as a noun; mark you his absolute shall; as we say, "must is for the

Queen." We see that's off (over). Shakespere's former inch meal is changed; die by inches; in against the hair, the last word now becomes grain. Something is at stake; here the is dropped before the noun. Rome is to be shaken about your ears. There is the alliterative from face (head) to foot. The Romance words are particularize, percussion, embarquement, rectorship, pre-occupy, gangrene, precipitation, trier, stallion: there are the phrases charge home, the common file, points of the compass, stand in request. turn up the white o' the eye (show reverence). We see rapture, for which the Teutonic Participle rapt had prepared the way. The new Compounds are soft-conscienced. unactive, tender-bodied, harvest-man (formed like sickleman) promise-breaker, false faced, outdo, disbench, brow-bound, to over-peer, fore-advised, sued-for, time-pleaser, rank-scented, heart-hardening, to unclog, forship (cunning), apron-man, garlick-eater, unswayable, packsaddle. The old words are bale, ruth, anhungry, manchild, to mamock, wreak (vengeance). atone (act together), the many, kam (crooked); the proper name Malkin was still so common that it stands for ancilla; the old sooth (flatter) recalls the Old English gesob (adulator). Among the words lately brought in are Lyly's horse drench and read lectures to, Carew's stand your lord; also to trail pikes, a phrase of 1580. There is pass a man for consul; the save him trouble of 1603 gives rise to save me a journey.

# JULIUS CÆSAR.

The i is dropped; the adverb gentler stands for gentlier. Among the Substantives are the back of his hand, a misgiving; Portia calls herself the half of Brutus; hence the later better half. There is the phrase though last, not least. We see what trade are you? this may come from the Northern whatkin (what kind of). Caius is said to bear Casar hard; this led to bear hard on, later in the Century; there is have a hand in a thing. There is bear a hand over him, whence comes "keep a tight hand over him." The as is more than once used for the Relative; that gentleness,

as I'was wont to have. Men are on the spur; this new phrase is also used by Vere about 1606. The Romance words are villager, liable, pre-form, phantasma, dismember, undeserver. We hear of a touching loss, of the round of a ladder, of the genius of a man (his mental powers); so in the 'Tempest' my worser genius occurs. The new Compounds are chimney top, ferret eyes, sleek headed, master spirit, noblest-minded, a climber upwards, to oversway, overcarnest, untired, barren spirited; we see ill-tempered blood, showing the source of our ill temper. There are the old words to scandal (slander), have aim (guess), ho! (halt!); the phrase saving of thy life (vitâ exceptâ) recalls the old be giving of thanks, where the of is not needed. There are Harrison's get the start of, Stanyhurst's whiz, and Hall's breathless. There are the Northern dank and to stem. We see the old pun on all and awl; also now is it Rome, and room enough,

#### ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

Among the Substantives we remark the swell of the sea; lady trifles, where the first substantive stands for the adjective. An attendant is addressed as my good fellow. We have seen the shall; we now have "give the dare to him." Boars are roasted whole. There is a game called fast and loose; we see dwarfish. The phrase any thing is used as an Adjective; "sweet Alexas, most any thing Alexas!" In this play many nouns are made verbs; as to demure, to widow them. We see reel the streets, make a fortune, take her own way, a tearing groan; hence our tearing passion. Cæsar does the honour of his lordliness to his captive; the first hint of our "doing the honours." There is Fulke's new idiom once more repeated, round even to faultiness (to a fault). The old gearn to feohte is the parent of done to your hand, which comes here. There is from head to foot, where head replaces the former face. We see a new Interjection; O' couldst thou speak! There is the Scandinavian scuffle. The Romance words are prescience, competitor (pronounced in our way), a tinct (whence

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tint), disaster, to solder, tabourine, citadel, varletry (low crowd), posture, intrinsicate. A scene of dissembling is played. The word command stands for power of commanding; I have lost command: this sense of command occurs in Vere about the same time. There is the Plural pyramides, where all the four syllables are sounded; the last was soon to be cut short. We hear of a termagant steed; the former word was later to be confined to women. The adjective savage is now made a substantive. The old phrases are ear (arare), chare (opus), worm (anguis), kind (natura). The new Compounds are shrill-tongued, heart-breaking, inroad, lust-wearied, all-honoured, undinted, high-coloured, seedsman, world-sharer, outroar, cold-hearted, full-fortuned, soulless, their after-wrath, leave-taking. The verb forspeak is coined in imitation of forbid. There is the verb encloud. Among the lately-arrived words are Stubbs' dislike, and Stanyhurst's bard. The Northern phrases are a knowing man, tight (alacris), rimer (poeta).

#### HENRY VIII.

The a is prefixed; bode (nuntiare) is made abode, imitating abide. The Substantives are folding door, broomstaff (Swift's future broomstick), a work (fortress), springhalt. Wolsey is said to be the end of a plot; we should say, at the bottom of it. The word depth means "what I can sound;" beyond my depth. The new phrase for goodness' sake comes twice over. The word town seems to take its literary sense, as an author is said to amuse the town; Shakespere in his Prologue calls the audience "the first and happiest hearers of the town." The Adjectives are a fit fellow, a bold, bad man (often repeated since); we hear of first good company; we now change the second word into rate. The Verbs are bosom up, talk wild, take her out (to dance), healths go round, blow a coal, put her in anger (our in a passion), bring me off, a face is drawn (in death). The verb bore seems to take the new meaning of persequi; Wolsey bores Buckingham with some trick; we now use the word in a lighter sense. The old overrun and the later outrun are brought into close connexion in the First Scene, "we may outrun that which we run at, and lose by overrunning." The fairly is employed in a new sense; fairly seated. The of now follows upward; upward of twenty years. The Romance words are cry up (laudare), revokement, ratify, rectify, vivà voce. The adverb merely here expresses tantum. The assembly of Cardinals is called the Conclave; this mistake has often been repeated since; the Conclave can exist only when a Papal election is in hand and the Cardinals are shut up. We hear in the Epilogue that many come to the play house to hear the city abused; this must mean the burghers, as opposed to the courtiers and gallants. Wolsey tells Katharine—

"You turn the good we offer into envy."

This word envy must here stand for evil or mischief; hence later an evil or unpleasant task was to be called invidious. The new Compounds are self-drawing, to outworth, to outstare, to outgo, top-proud (like top-heavy), mountain-top, unqueened. The words lately brought in are Fulke's traduce, Webbe's firework, Stanyhurst's verb shower, and his daring (audax), Harrison's not (nought) to speak of, flowing (abundans), dating from 1586, and also to sit a mule, dating from 1600. There is a new English phrase foreshadowed; no man's pie is freed from his ambitious finger.

As to the great bard's later contemporaries, the play of 'Patient Grissill' (Shakespere Society) seems to have been written about 1599; the printed copy dates from 1603. We have the form good bye, p. 67, already seen ten years earlier. Among the Substantives is a hop of my thumb (infant), p. 63; Palsgrave had here upon for of. The word seum is used in an abusive sense to a man, p. 43. Among the Verbs we see take it up upon trust. Men eat us out of house and home, p. 76; the two last words are an addition since Barclay's time. The must appears in a new sense; must is for kings, p. 63 (kings can command). In p. 67 we have hufty tufty, whence humpty dumpty seems to come; it here answers to pell mell. There is the cry,

once, twice, thrice! p. 13. Among the Romance words are curvet, enthrone, an applaud (plaudit), booby, from the Spanish bobo. Something unknown is Greek to a man, p. 17; this was soon to be repeated in the play of 'Julius Cæsar.' An Euphuist is brought on the stage, who recuperates the use of his limbs, p. 42, and employs such strange words as compliment, project, fastidious, capricious, misprision, sintheresis of the soul, p. 19. A Welsh couple are introduced,

who boast of British blood, p. 69.

The Book called 'Tarlton's Jests' was printed about 1600 by some old friend of his; it was reprinted by Mr. Halliwell, together with other works connected with Tarlton. In p. 8 the word oar stands for waterman; a pair of oars call him. The word bumpsie stands for ebrius, p. 8; it perhaps led to bumptious, used by Miss Burney about 1800. In p. 20 stands the retort, the more fool you! The that is used like so; he would follow, that he would! something like this had appeared in 1350. There is the new verb snuffle, p. 9; formed by the usual addition of l to an old verb. There are play the beast, sit a horse, beat him at his own weapon. A bet is taken by the cry, Done! p. 8. Men laugh heartily, p. 14. The Romance words are put to a nonplus, stable room, and the new curse, a murren of it! p. 6.

Kemp wrote the account of his 'Dance to Norwich' in 1600; it is in Arber's 'English Garner,' vii. The new Substantives are pipe (for smoking), a rise (leap); whence comes "get a rise out of him," p. 24; a man takes a jump; he may have his skin full of drink; we read of the overseer (of a match); also of a penny poet. A Celtic surname is called a Mac, p. 36. Kemp proposes to call a spade a spade, p. 34. A rogue, escaped from the stocks, tries to outrun the constable, p. 27; a famous phrase in the future. There is the Scandinavian noun squall, which seems here to be a synonym for a squib, p. 37. The Romance words are concise, violin, ballad-singer, well deserving. A good fellow is called a true Troyan. Knaves are addressed in the third person, as "their Rascalities," p. 35. The word turnpike comes now to mean a barrier on the highway, p. 32. The

trade of advertising seems to have begun; Kemp talks of

the pitiful papers pasted on every post, p. 34.

The word adjutant is used by Holland about this time to translate the military legatus. The word tobacconist occurs in the year 1604; see 'Pierce Penniless,' p. 95.

In Hore's 'History of Newmarket' we see about this time the phrases field sports, hard riding, maid of honour.

The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, drawn up about 1606, may be found in Arber's 'English Garner,' vii. The ye still expresses the French  $\ell$ , as in the proper name Sinklyer (Sinclair), p. 164. There are the new substantives gownman, ship's broadside. The Adjectives are flat-bottomed, in cold blood, p. 95. The Verbs are hold good (hold the ground fast), hem them in, bear the brunt, men swarm; the verb beat is applied to ships; they beat off and on in p. 83; they lie off and on in p. 97. A man rides on the spur, p. 116; a phrase which appears in the play of 'Julius Cæsar' much about this time. There are the Romance words, a redoubt, disband, countermand, a chain bullet (hence chain shot), hand grenade, halt, officer's commission, magazine (of food), the enemy routs (fugit), embryo, present (arms). A general commands (in the technical sense), and also has the command of men; guns command a point, p. 127. The verb mend takes a new sense in mend his pace. We read of a ship's chasing pieces, whence the later stern-chasers. In p. 119 the men at the head of the Dutch government are called the States.

There is a pamphlet of 1608 in Arber's 'English Garner,' i. 79; here we see usquebaugh, pigeon hole, the dead (slack) term, and Ben Jonson's word waterworks. Bacon about this time talks of acoustique art; we generally substitute u for the Greek ou in borrowed words.

I now consider Ben Jonson's three most famous plays; I have used the edition of 1732. Even in that year the form moile is used for mule, p. 10. I first take the play acted in 1605.

# THE FOX.

The a replaces i; Lyly's cabish becomes cabbage, p. 24. Among the new Substantives are water-works, mother of pearl, conundrum. The word spark is used for juvenis, p. 32. A woman puts on her best looks, p. 40. The edge of a man's oratory is taken off, p. 78. A person is called "old glazen eyes," p. 80. Writers may be happy (curiosa felicitas) in their productions, p. 46; a new sense of the Adjective. Among the Verbs stand blow glass, stiffen, give her the air (here we drop the), have the refusal; there is the Shakesperian a face is drawn (when in sickness); a secret comes out; men, when disappointed, are said to be sold, p. 3, a phrase still held to be slang. There is stand upon my guard, stand affected; a certain colour is taking (alluring), p. 16. The Northern bolt (ruere) now appears in London, p. 33. There is the Interjection puh! and happy me! perhaps from well is me! We see the Scandinavian word whimsy.

The Romance words are obstreperous, stupid, notion, opiates, cabinet counsellor, nerves, vertigo, artful, meridian (clime), diary, voluptuary. Men engross a person; we hear of a sanctified lye, p. 8; the verb was henceforth often applied to hypocrisy. The word advices is used for epistolæ, p. 33; and fortune takes the new sense of opes, p. 51. We see correspondence applied to letter-writing, p. 61. The word rank stands for high dignity, p. 64. There is the French sou, the Italian gazet and ciarlitano: piazza is revived in England after a long sleep; King Alfred had written plætsa. A patron is echoed by his parasite, a new phrase, p. 41. There is tarpaulin, p. 62, whence the British tar gets his name; it comes from a tarred palling (pallium). We see dogmatical and assassinate. The very old some-deal (somewhat) faulty is found in p. 90. There are the Shakesperian phrases masterpiece, personate, vapours of the spleen, rapture, shrivelled, clodpole; also lay the devil, your creature (servus), and none the wiser.

# THE SILENT WOMAN.

This play was brought out in 1609. We see the contracted 'em (illos) in constant use, the Old English hem. The new Substantives are horse race, burn (vulnus).

The word rook now expresses nebulo; bodies (boddice) appears, p. 39, much as the French corset comes from corps. The noun pounds is dropped in a man of two thousand a year, p. 72. A man is soft-spoken; there is a famous phrase of this Century in p. 42, we told him his own, where a man is to be confounded. The indefinite it is added to give; he has given it you (hit you), p. 51; there is the odd phrase a she-one (female), p. 70. Among the Verbs are stave off (a metaphor from a hear fight), a man comes about (round) (a metaphor from a bear fight), a man comes about (round) to an opinion, he is wound up high and insolent, he hits of a good thing, p. 73 (hit off or hit on). There is the I told you so, with which our kind friends console us after a mishap, p. 64. A man takes a certain street in his way, p. 9. There is our common now I think on't, p. 75, in the middle of a sentence. There is a new use of to; perform the second part to her, p. 57; hence the phrase of the next Century, "play up to an actor." As to Romance words, we hear of orange women, a common-place fellow, dining-room, essayist, laudanum. The verb flourish is connected with a sword, p. 9. The word assurance is on its road to mean impudentia; a woman of an excellent assurance, p. 50. A man walks the round, p. 73; there is the phrase by no mortal means, p. 75. We hear of false teeth, of good (high) company, a China house (frequented by ladies), a bravo (sicarius); the name of Don Quixote is now known in England. The Vocative Domine Doctor is used to a learned man; this was employed later by Wycherley, and is the source of Dominie Sampson. A lady expresses in phrases, p. 38; we should add the Accusative herself. There is the old form Christen (Christian), p. 13. We see the new Shakesperian mannikin, jovial, tweak, warming-pan, and favours (granted by a lady).

## THE ALCHEMIST.

This was acted in 1610. There is the contraction penn'orth. The old Southern form suster (soror) is revived, in the mouth of a country bumpkin, who also uses the East Anglian mauther (puella), which was to appear again in 'David Copperfield.' There are the Substantives dog-

bolt, cracker (firework), dock (for prisoners). The word younker now means juvenis, p. 94. A man is said to have no head to bear wine, p. 55. Among the Verbs are wiredrawn, keep my distance, live by his wits, see double. A man is said to be so down (dejectus), p. 80; the Adverb stands for an Adjective. The word rank is dropped, when a woman will not marry under a knight, p. 42. A professor has a gift of teaching in the nose, p. 81; we should change in into through.

The Romance words are laboratory, still, receiver, syringe, pimp, bonny-bell. Memory may be treacherous, p. 34; powder is primed, p. 93. We hear of men of spirit, p. 54. Spanish phrases appear, as a Don, a Grande (grandee); we read of pieces of eight. The Turkish chiause appears in p. 11; a man is said to be no chiause (impostor). The word chair now gains its pre-eminence; a man is presented with the chair (best place) in a gambling assembly, p. 53.

We see the old mammet (idol) still used for a doll, p. 95; there is the Shakesperian walk a turn. The origin of our "your word is law" is seen in p. 12; your humour must be law.

Armin, one of the original actors of Shakespere's plays, published his 'Nest of Ninnies' in 1608; it was reprinted for the Shakespere Society, 1842. He has the nouns dumpling and fisticuffs; he uses jack in connexion with roasting, and also with drinking, pp. 23, 32. He talks of the coole of the evening, p. 22. The adjective sweet now begins to be used ironically; the sweete youth is heard of in p. 27; a score of years later the persecuted Abbot speaks of his enemy Laud as a sweet man. There is the verb outswear him. A Preposition is made a verb, as had happened to down; he ups and tels (him), p. 43; he up with it, a less marked form of verb, had occurred in 1340. In p. 44 we read of the presence, where the Royal presence is meant. There is the proverb first comes, first served, p. 25. Alliteration preserves a very Old English phrase, game and glee, p. 7. We see from Armin's work how common it was for country gentlemen to keep fools in their houses; after this time these went out of fashion; Archy in the Stuart's palace was nearly the last of them.

Norden wrote his 'Surveyor's Dialogue' in 1608; extracts from this may be found at the end of Harrison's 'England' (New Shakespere Society). The aw becomes o; hernshaw appears as herinsho, p. 182. There is the Western contraction tallet for the hayloft; in p. 196 we see the pleonasm hay tallet, which survives to our day. Taunton Deane is contracted into Tandeane, p. 194, and is called the Paradise of England. The two forms of one word, hedge and hay, are here distinguished; the latter is a dead fence that may be pulled down at the end of each year, p. 196. The nouns are, a feed, fire-wood, hather (heather); the word toll is here derived from the Latin tollo, p. 181! The word upland no longer stands for rus, but is contrasted with low-lying land, p. 194. There is the phrase it were not amisse, that, etc., p. 177. The Romance words are nursery (of trees), ingenor (engineer for draining); the verb prize stands for æstimare, p. 190; the ize was coming in, for there is gentlelize (play the gentleman), p. 194. A few bondmen remained, even in 1608; see p. 177. The draining of the fens in the Eastern Counties had already begun, p. 185. The furnaces in Surrey and Sussex were speedily devouring all the wood, p. 191. These two shires contained more fish ponds than any twenty other shires in England, p. 192.

The ill-fated Overbury wrote his 'Observations on his Travels' in 1609 (Arber's 'English Garner,' iv. 299). There is the new phrase, a treaty is on foot, p. 302. We see Ben Jonson's give law to, p. 314; also, the poll (number) of an army, as in the play of 'Coriolanus,' dating from about this time, p. 302. We find magazine (of powder), democratic, obnoxious, subaltern, chicanery, men stand punctually (punctiliously) upon their honour.

Overbury, in a work of 1614, uses the word about for almost; "much about gentlemanlike;" see Dr. Murray's 'Dictionary.'

We now consult the 'Letters,' printed in 'The Court and Times of James I.' (1848), ranging between 1603 and 1615. The t replaces k, as letters of mart (marque), p. 48. The initial s is struck out; we hear of a squinancy or

quinsey, p. 134. Among the new Substantives are brideman, bridecake. Hymen is called the soul of a masque (mainspring), a new sense of the word, p. 42. A traveller sees the sights of a certain town, p. 140; eminent persons are called men of mark, p. 174; something puts life into trade, p. 279; a man gives no shadow of offence, p. 294; news comes from good hands, p. 334. A certain plotter's hand was in the pie, p. 37; a man's fortune is at a stand, p. 351. What we call a jockey was a rider in 1615; see p. 383; a new pastime was now taking root, and King James was always going to Newmarket. Charles Blount is spoken of by his title as Devon, not Devonshire, p. 61. The term Romish Catholic is used by a courtier, p. 180, where men of lower rank would have said papist: we also find Catholic, p. 253. A man has an Oliver for a Rowland, p. 187. The term Cambridge men is used, p. 239. The East India Company send an ambassador to the Great Mogul, p. 352. There is a new phrase for debt; a man is many pounds worse than naught, p. 140. We hear of a hard (poor) bargain, p. 210.

Among the Verbs are overheat, take him as he found him, fall foul of (rebuke), a drawn match, sleep it out, make a reasonable way (progress), build upon a hope, set it on foot, put a trick on you, spin out their hopes, show our teeth, hush (up) the matter, see into the bottom of this. The old sense of sway (flectere) comes out, when a fact sways the jury, p. 16. Innocent men are drawn in by plotters, p. 19; a favourite phrase throughout this Century. A contractor underwrites in business, p. 84; the underwriter of this time answered to our subscriber, p. 263; here men are sued in Chancery for not paying up their calls, as we should now say. A project goes away (ends) in smoke, p. 291; this simile is borrowed, as we are here told, from chemical processes. Expense is cut off, p. 233; we should substitute down for the off. The new cant word roaring boy comes up in p. 322. An idiom of the Fifteenth Century is revived; Italy is being held dangerous, p. 138; still more curious is a patent being drawing (in drawing), p. 177.

In the year 1605 a curious change appears; however had been used for tamen in Foxe, in the middle of a sentence: in p. 59 it seems to express in any case; "the king is resolved he will have Sedan howsoever" (howsoever things go); this sense is still used in the North. Certain passengers on board ship come to, p. 65; I suppose anchor is here dropped. There is the phrase trust him far, p. 172. The old preposition on baft had reappeared in 1590 after a sleep of 350 years; we now find a slight change, abaft the mainmast, p. 66. The old for translates, as before the Conquest, quod spectat ad; a dying man prepares himself both for God and the world, p. 135; we are at a low ebb for money, p. 328. The on still expresses future purpose; we are upon projects, p. 290. The phrase on either hand seems to lead to he is on the mending hand (on the mend), p. 365. The Passive Infinitive had long followed for, it now follows about: the afternoon was spent about order to be taken for, etc., p. 47.

There is the Celtic dudgeon, p. 38.

Among the Romance words are false alarm, cube, methodical, equerry, barrack, national, undervalue, to intrique. There are the new phrases save him trouble, mince the matter, to press sailors, come close, in full cry, pardons pass the Seal, a parliament man (member). An officer is refused a company (of soldiers), p. 50; Burbage's company (of actors) appears in p. 253. The ambassadors of the States of Holland are called the States, p. 68. We see self-conceitedness, p. 89: the Romance word was on its way to a low meaning. In p. 317 the House remonstrates unto a man his temerity; lower down, the King remonstrates with the House. The Commons proceed to personal invectives against misdoers, p. 346; this word personal is very loosely used in our day; even when a man is assailed for his public conduct only, he at once complains of personal abuse. We are told in p. 111 that the phrase natural son sometimes receives a base interpretation; this had been hitherto usual in Latin, but not in English. A nobleman talks of his papers which he leaves behind him. The verb inquire now bears a friendly sense; inquire kindly after you, p. 255. The noun seconds

(supports) is used in connexion with a duel, p. 272. The word indecent is used in our sense, when the Essex divorce is referred to, p. 273. The word farmer, as employed in p. 286, refers to the Customs. Silver, when tried, comes to the touch, p. 287; hence the later put his fate to the touch. A lady says that she shall lose her character, p. 293; this sense is new. There is the new dogmatize, p. 262. A book is in quarto, p. 268. The Houses appoint a subcommittee, p. 51: this sub has ousted the proper under in our sub-way. The very is prefixed to early, I think for the first time, p. 164. Wotton's famous definition of an Ambassador was written in a book or album amicorum, p. 201; we also hear of the sanctum of your means, p. 309. The Courtiers are fond of sprinkling their English with French, as we see in these letters; we light upon en passant, p. 145, and an entremets, p. 100. There is the Spanish embargo, also punctilio. In 1603 the grand Chaoux appears. as the Turk's envoy, p. 24; one of these a few years later committed a fraud, whence came our verb chouse; Ben Jonson refers to this. There are the very old forms all other (alii), and be acknown of (acknowledge).

In p. 162 Protestancy is spoken of as something different from Puritanism; this was in 1612. Ten years later, Wither wrote a poem, branding Protestants as half-hearted men, always of the King's religion, ready to bow to Spain; they see nothing in Rome to object to, except King-killing. Wither says that the sense of Protestant had become much

altered of late years.

Captain John Smith, the hero of Virginia, was one of the greatest men of action that ever bore that widespread name; his works, with those of his friends, have been reprinted by Mr. Arber in 1884. I first take those ranging between 1607 and 1615. He substitutes u for ey, as grampus for grapeys, p. 60. He still preserves the old form elne (ulna). Among the new Substantives are ilet (insula), landman, inlet, paddle. We hear of a match in the cock of a musket, p. 36, of small shot, of french beanes, of the falls of a river, called also an overfall. The word toy is now applied to something concrete; glasse toyes, p. xliii.

In p. 141 the Pronoun our is used in a new sense; we each kill our man.

Among the new Verbs are overburden, overtoil himself; also the phrases bear our course, keep stroke (in dancing), p. lxiv., make land. A man may give another so many yards in a race, p. xlviii. The verbs crop and lay out are used in a new sense; in the next page husbandmen crop the ground; in p. xc. a town is leyd out. There is a curious change from active to neuter in p. 110; the mast blew overbord.

Among the Prepositions are boil to a jelly, swear him of the Council.

The Romance words are dearnall (journal), rear Admiral, equalize, plantation, delightfull, castles in the air, humorist (fanciful fellow), disgustfull. There is the French corps du guard in the middle of an English sentence, p. 80. The phrase ill-disposed is applied to the mind, not to the body, p. xxxvi.; sailors double a point, troops are exercised, a man is an exact villain (absolute, perfect), p. 151. The old respis, called raspes by Turner, becomes raspberry. There is a new use of pass; get their passes (permissions), p. 84. A fort is jealous (suspicious) of a frigate, p. 114; hence the Scotch verb to jealous (suspect). A brave is used for "a fine fellow," ironically, p. 162, a very French idiom. A man learns his lecture, p. 160; there was always a close connexion between lecture and lesson. A building is recovered (covered afresh), p. 154; a new employment of an old verb. Not only France, but also Spain and Italy, were now supplying our Romance words; there is the active Participle pallozadoing, p. liii., where the last o, seen in 1590, still remains; men disimboge (clear out), p. lxi.; this Spanish word differs from the French form déboucher; there is maskarado, p. 124, referring to a dance by disguised Indians. Men are forced nolens volens to do something, p. 155; the old willed he, nilled he, was going out. very old phrase skul (school) of fish stands in p. 53; the other form shoal had already appeared. The old Polack is cut down to Pole, p. 129. There are the Indian words tomahauck and opassom (opossum).

In 1611 the English Bible was revised, and some phrases, unknown to Tyndale and Coverdale, were brought in; thus the publican would not so much as lift his eyes; here Coverdale's Infinitive do is dropped before so. About this time the old Neuter Genitive of he was changing from his into its; the last does not appear once in our Bible. These corruptions commonly begin with children, and are then passed up to women, and at last to men; in this way many of our Strong verbs have become Weak, as helped for holpen. Too many writers in our day write sowed and

mowed for the rightful Participles sown and mown.

In Sir Henry Wotton's 'Letters' (Edition of 1672), ranging between 1611 and 1615, we see the name Haward, p. 406, not Howard; the aw and the ow must still have had the sound of French ou. We hear of the heat of war, p. 423; a new use of the first noun; a speech has somewhat of the courtier, p. 422; here a man stands for an abstract quality. There is the verb mislay: something drops from the pen, p. 414, the source of our "drop me a line." We still use both expect of him and expect from him; the last of these may be seen in p. 422. The foreign words are ephemeral, and its opposite hectical (continuous), interlard, fracture (of skull), clerkship. In p. 423 stands the phrase men of the best quality (rank); the last word had already appeared in Shakespere. Sir Henry's spirits boyl, apparently from joy, p. 425. He has the phrase God's saving Truth, p. 400; this occurs in the year 1611.

Tobias Gentleman wrote a pamphlet enforcing the value of our fisheries, in 1614 (Arber's 'English Garner,' iv. 323). He talks of the well of a boat, of cobles (boats), and workyards. The German town Konigsberg appears here as Quinsborough, p. 332; the old form Sprucia (Prussia) still survives, p. 329, whence come the spruce deals mentioned in p. 333. A ship is still said to be boone for a place, not the later bound, p. 345. There are the forms Yarmouthian, Thameser (Thames man); Roman Catholic is coupled with Papistical, p. 334. There is procedue (proceeds), feasible, braces (rigging); we see Jacobuses and twenty-shilling pieces, p. 334.

Another pamphlet on the Fisheries was written in 1615 (Arber's 'English Garner,' iii. 623). There are the new Substantives handspike, fish-kettle, wharfage, warehouse room, sixpenny nail, chopstick, cod liver; the former landman becomes landsman, p. 649; the word sale is employed in a new way; have a sale for fish, p. 651. The new Adjective islandish (insular) is coined, p. 648. The Verbs are to stow goods, to fit ships for sea (the later fit out); the verb beat is applied to sales, as beat down the market, p. 651. A man may be out of purse (pocket), p. 635; the Dutch fish at our own doors, p. 648. The Romance words are dimensions, scupper, rest (for gun), careen, cure herrings, defray, joint-stock, gratuity (fee). The word fender (defender) stands for a long pole, p. 627; we connect the word with the fire-place. The East Angles still held to their k; masking is found in p. 630, so mask has not yet become mesh, when nets are spoken of. Our author declares that he neither hates nor envies his Dutch rivals; he confesses that many English had taken to piracy, p. 652.

Brathwaite, who came from Westmoreland, brought out his 'Strappado for the Divell' in 1615; it has been lately reprinted by Mr. Roberts. The y is added; the adjective shag becomes shaggy. There is I'ave, on the road to I've, p. 89. Shakespere's spritely now becomes sprightly. The w is struck out; huswif gives birth to husses (hussies), p. 131. The initial w is replaced by b; Willy becomes Billie, p. 129; this new form comes from the North. Another Northern phrase is fry (semen), applied to human beings, not fish; we hear of the younger frie, p. 74. A question is asked, in the name of fate, p. 150. A mushroom is suggested for an upstart's crest, p. 134. A man bears the name of Franke (Francis), p. 86; and Bettie stands for Eliza, p. 165. Among the Adjectives are toilesome and

stock still.

The verb shark once more appears, p. 150, whence came sharker, our sharper; the noun shark is used of a man, p. 53. We see also besprinkle, inbred, love-crossed. There are the phrases, take a cup too much, make her market. The singular is appears in the sentence, it's you prostitutes that,

etc., p. 151, differing from Wickliffe's ye it ben. There is the new phrase it seems bout (about) time, p. 124. The

chorus fa la la appears in p. 134.

Among the Romance words are art-full (artistic), p. 2, pothardy (pot valiant), sciolist, to midiate strife, to skrew his face, sceleton, tyre woman, obvious, infringe, to gallant it, paramount. We hear of a coach't lady, p. 48 (in a coach). Shakespere's new French word is printed a rende voue and a randa vou. In p. 156 stands the cant phrase lay in lavender (pawn). We read of the Cockney Cittie, p. 163; here the Londoners get their new name. The Greek metropolis expresses London in p. 32, a sad mistake in language. There is Pantomime, used of a person who imitates all things, p. 126; a man is Tantalized, p. 262. The cotton manufactory had made such strides that the poet speaks of his Kendal countrymen as cotteneers, a new word, p. 198, and says punningly that all things cotton well with them; he praises the neighbouring house of Curwen.

He writes an imitation of the Northern dialect in p. 129, and he here uses the words and forms swith (cito), lither (malus), lug (auris), fadder (pater), youd (ivit), spear (rogare), fute-sare, bawbee, sicker, siller, sike an ene (such a one); the name Peggy also appears. The very old forms Greequish, lording, God wot, and twin (separare) are once more found. A pamphlet of 1617 (Arber's 'English Garner,' ii. 199) gives us the word prospect glass (telescope); the enemy has

the wind of us, and lays us aboard, p. 201.

Mynshul in 1618 published his 'Essays on a Prison;' I have used the reprint of 1821. The a replaces o; the old knoppe (villus) becomes nap, p. 80. He has the new Substantives key-turner (turnkey) and street-walker; these are both used of jailers, p. 59. There is flag of truce, Jack of all trades, p. 50. In p. 83 a bankrupt is called a bursten citizen; hence, in America, speculators bust up. In p. 88 a person takes hold on time's forelocke; we have slightly altered the phrase. We find the new Romance words essay (a treatise), hackney coach, mutton chop. The old coyen (blandish) takes a de and becomes decoye (used of a man), p. 61. There is a new use of fashion in p. 62, very common about

this time; a man of reasonable fashion (conduct). The oath dam-mee had become so common that it appears as a noun, p. 86; ten thousand dammees. We see the very old drake (draco) in p. 79; the ignis fatuus or fire drake.

Drummond's notes of his conversations with Ben Jon-

brummond's notes of his conversations with Ben Jonson about 1620 (Shakespere Society) give us the following: he was not half kind to him, p. 11, to throw sixes, abuse a man behind his back; also couplet, reduct, posteriors

(of schoolboys).

I take a few words of this time from Dr. Murray's Dictionary; we now find able-bodied. The old asteriscus loses its last syllable. Men arm a lady (give her their arm), a phrase still in being. About this time the old bale (ærumna) became obsolete, but has since been revived. There are amanuensis, apparatus, affidavit, and the curious all the world over, where the Preposition stands after the case it governs. The lagarto, which Shakespere probably wrote in his 'Romeo and Juliet,' appears in the corrupt form of alligator, in the Folio of 1623. Raleigh uses the seamen's fore and aft in 1618. We now come upon fuddle, sty (in the eye), as in Low German; rickets. Shakespere's ouph (fairy) now begins to represent stultus, and was to appear rather later as oaf.

I now return to Virginian Smith's writings (Arber's Reprint) from 1616 to 1630. The a begins to take the sound of French \(\ella\), as rale, our rail, p. 950. We see the phrase tampring tempers, p. 286, two forms of one word. The e was still pronounced like French \(\ella\), as Merselus (Marseilles), p. 781. The ee and ie were still sounded like \(\ella\) both in France and England, as it would seem; there is Deepe (Dieppe), Angiers, Poyters, Biearne (Bearn); but Piedmont is printed both Peamon and Pyamont. Smith, a Lincolnshire man, prefers the Northern e to the Southern ew, writing leyward (leeward), p. 796. The English is represents the German ei in Lipswick (Leipsic), p. 869. The i or y represents ay in Bisky, Biskin (Biscayan), p. 961.

As to Consonants, the ch replaces s, as linch pin from the Old English lynis (axle tree). The old th is here unsupplanted by t in thoul (toll pin) p. 425. The l is added, as

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hagle (hack, mangle), p. 575; Palsgrave has huck for our verb haggle in dealing. The r is inserted, as cartrage (cartouche), p. 789. The word negro is transposed, becoming neger (nigger), p. 191. The w is struck out, as coxon,

boteson, pp. 802 and 797.

Smith in 1626 published the first 'Treatise on English Sea Terms,' p. 785. Among his new Substantives are lime stone, forecastle, tiller, locker, gunwayle, blocke (for ropes), the Davids ende (davitts), ringbolt, maine stay, hallyard, maine brace, studding sayl, weather bow, rammer, rattell snake, tattertimallion, p. 864. An Indy man (ship from India) is mentioned in p. 225, Indian corne in p. 261; the old Polonia becomes Poleland, p. 444. We had long talked of Easterlings (Germans); in p. 891 the men of West England are called Westerlings; this is better than the later American Northerner and Southerner. An English ship is called a red crosse, p. 262. The word pig is connected with lead, p. 331. The old word bug (ghost) is now applied to insects. p. 630. The word gang has not yet lost its honourable sense; it expresses a party of sailors, pp. 647 and 655; hence the later press gang. The word arm appears in a new sense; hang at the yards arme, p. 657. The word draught stands for a plan or drawing, p. 699. The word swamp is now first used in our sense, p. 766. The Midships men, p. 789, are assigned to take charge of the first prize. The word sayler had not long been in use; in p. 791 it stands for an old hand, opposed to the younker or fore-mast man. The word berth here means secure position; keep your berth to windward, p. 797. A ship is hit between wind and water, p. 545; a well-known phrase. We hear of a three-inch plancke, p. 792; a concise new phrase of measurement, for the adjective wide is dropped, just as in the oldest English a boy is said to be twelfwintre (old). A fine long compound appears in the fore top gallant sayle yeard, p. 793. We see bosome friend. The word watch had now so completely supplanted dial that we read of watch-makers, p. 871. We have already seen meeting place; men now have a general meeting on public matters, p. 885; the old mote, standing by itself, had long gone out.

Among the Adjectives we meet with strong water (spirits), ill blood (displeasure), a stiffe gale, a fresh gale. The Old English nep flod reappears as a nepe tide, p. 796. In this page, the word of command stidy (steady) is used. with no verb. We hear of shrubbie trees, pp. 205 and 947, a contemptuous epithet which gave birth to scrubby: we have seen something like this in the 'Merchant of Venice.' In p. 432 the oven is opposed to an ambuscade under trees. In p. 796 we read of a dead low water: hence the phrase dead water in our rivers. In p. 798 sails are halfe mast high, a very terse phrase. A colony is worth taking, p. 963; here Eden's the before the Verbal noun is dropped. Certain men are no better than they should be, p. 401; this was applied to women about 1750. In p. cxxii. stands the worst is of these, with the consequence following; we here now transpose certain words.

The new Verbs are overhaul, hunicomb, dowse a sail, to pish away things (scornfully reject), p. 184; in p. 545 guns overrack an enemy's ship; hence a vessel is raked. There is bring up the rear, wind bound, spring a leak, fall foul of (here the Preposition is new), make land, make way (progress), land locked. The verb edge bears a wholly new meaning; we edged towards her, p. 544. The verb blast is now connected with thunder and gunpowder, pp. 660 and 688. The verb sail now becomes transitive; sayl a ship, p. 789. There are great changes in meaning, when men stake out land, p. 753, sling a sail, p. 791, lash fast graplins, p. 796. The old sense of trim (confirmare) survives in trim the boat, p. 799. The punishment of hawling under the keele is mentioned, p. 790. The verb loufe (luff), here found, is derived from Layamon's nautical machine, the lof. The noun blood produces a new verb; a blouded souldier (experienced), p. 963. Smith is fond of the Northern use of would for oportet; six foot would be between the beams, p. 792. There is the curious new Participial form, he having been raising, p. 845. The Infinitive is used as a noun; have sufficient and to spare, p. 932.

There is the new Adverb a drift, p. 226; also outward bound. There is the phrase a better voyage than ever, p.

943; here was made at the end is dropped. The ever is prefixed to Participles, as ever-living actions, p. 742. The old adverb to-rihtes, seen in the year 1340, appears in its modern form, bring the ship to rights, p. 799; hence the later set to rights.

The Dutch words are splice, marling spike, to sheare off, belay. The Dutch drill, akin to our thrill, is used of

training soldiers, p. 963.

The Scandinavian words are jury mast, keg. The log line, p. 799, is a piece of wood attached to a line to measure

the rate of a ship; this led later to log book.

Among the Romance words are overture (proposal), peninsula, returns (profits), howe (hoe), scale of proportion, to furl, trunnion, quarter deck, lanyeard, pendant, case shot, the object (aimed at), plush, directers (leaders). There are the phrases mother-countrie, glut the market, our consort (ship), a high commanding (station), word of command, to messe men (so many together), close fight (action). The verb emulate, p. 367, means "to be jealous of;" this word has risen and not fallen since 1600. Men who act unwisely are called those furies, p. 482. We see the noun counterbuff, p. 580, which we have replaced by rebuff. Things in paper are opposed to things in effect, p. 605. Men observe (take observations at sea), p. 656. We see harping iron, the later harpoon, p. 790. The ship may be stanche, p. 793; this adjective is new. The word port is used as a word of command to the steersman, p. 796. The verb tack about is applied to a ship in the same page. The old panter (net) gives birth to painter (rope), p. 798. We hear of the music of howboyes, p. 838, showing the old sound of Shakespere's hautboy. In the same page Smith passes a Turk through the head; hence "pass a sword through him." The word curiosity still bears its sense of elegance; but in p. 871 the Turks observe their religion with incredible curiositie (careful minuteness); here the word seems to be referred back to the Latin. The word pompous is used for majestic, in a good sense, in the same page. In p. 892 men of good ranke are mentioned, Ben Jonson's new sense of the word. The verb culturate is

used for colere, p. 934. There are the compounds overpersuade, overstrain. The Spanish comrado still keeps its last letter, p. 604. The Portuguese bitacola appears in English as bittakell, p. 793; this box was later confused with bin, and became binnacle. A Moor is called a molata (mulatto), p. 871. There are the American words moos (deer), hamacke (hammock). From the East come mounthsoune (monsoon, p. 795), coffa, sherbecke (sherbet), p. 856. We read of a yawning, p. 799, which loses its first letter in p. 957; this word, the awning so well known to us, is said to come from the Persian awan (something suspended).

Smith mentions Massachuset, p. 192, so early as the year 1616; he gives the names of some of the Virginian rivers, long afterwards made widely known by General Lee's campaigns. Smith first bestowed the appellation of New England in 1614, a name afterwards confirmed by Prince Charles; see pp. 243 and 937. Our hero once passed through Russia, and was astonished at the misery of the mass of the people and at the gorgeous attire of the nobles, p. 868. He reports the Spaniard's brag, "the sunne never sets in the Spanish dominions," p. 962; this boast was later to be transferred to England. The word British is used for English in p. 287; though here there is no reference to Scotland. Smith complains that the Pilgrim Fathers counted his books, published before their voyage, as old Almanacks, p. 943; some have since applied this scornful phrase to History. He uses the old word gripe (griffin), p. 207, and the very old idiom the King's daughter of Virginia, p. 276. He still writes about the Emperour of Almania, p. 828. In p. 953 he has the proverbs, many men, many mindes; new Lords, new lawes.

In the Letters, printed in 'The Court and Times of James I.,' between 1616 and 1625, the contraction Sam appears, ii. 223. The new Substantives are nastiness, Lord Keepership; the verb seethe, sodden, gives birth to suds, i. 468; the Old English shipwright is revived. The Queen's stamp (coinage) leads to the phrase "rimes of a certain stamp" (character), i. 390. A lady has hold upon a good thing (in the way of revenue), ii. 80. A youth is

called the wild oats of Ireland, ii. 85; does this already imply profligacy? The word breeder (mater) is transferred from cattle to human beings, ii. 108. A man takes a gripe, which leads to sickness, ii. 171; the gripes were to come later. We hear of a cross bill in Chancery, ii. 56; hence the later cross suit. There is the main of a discourse, ii. 250; hence our in the main. We hear of the Cat and Fiddle (a tavern), i. 447.

As to Adjectives, crazy is used for insanus, ii. 19; a man is crazed in brain, ii. 37. We see high-handed; also a fine woman. In ii. 45 stands the best is (that); here thing

is dropped.

Among the Pronouns, we remark, "I have received yours" (your letter), ii. 1. In ii. 196 stands have an ill year of it; here the last word is used in the old indefinite

way.

As to the Verbs, a picture is crumpled and puckered, i. 423; this last comes from the folds of a poke or bag, much as to purse up comes from purse. We see take it on my conscience, make short work, what to do with himself, sink or swim, pull in his horns, have bees in his head, warm a house (with a feast), a leading case, strike home, no news stirring, set the saddle upon the right horse, give damages, bring him children, take him down (rebuff him), take good liking to, make visits, sit out a play, pull up a coach, take the alarm, speak big. The verb is disappears in the sentence, more respect than usual, i. 407. In i. 419 we have foreign princes, to let our own pass, can digest, etc.; this shows the source of our let alone our own. Men had long laid wagers; they now lay money on a person, ii. 71. They believe in a physician, ii. 89; the phrase had hitherto been theological. They pitch their choice upon something, ii. 156; hence came the phrase pitch upon (eligere). They are made believe that, etc., ii. 242; the make usually implied force, not persuasion, as here. A person is cracked in wit, ii. 358; the great Coke is said to be cracked, p. 373; a new sense of the word. Bacon says that the King has made a strange example of him, ii. 362. A man swallows (puts up with) indignities, ii. 442.

Among the Adverbs are stand full in his face, i. 408, the match is off, ii. 444. Men used to cast numbers; a person here casts up the expense, ii. 153. The back encroaches on the foreign re; pay him back.

As to the Prepositions, we see under the rose, go over shoes (in the mire). We find in i. 405 it is so much money out of her way (lost to her); in ii. 43 it is so much money in his way (gained to him). A man preaches nothing near his father (up to his father's mark), ii. 50. A woman is not a wife with a witness, ii. 143; something like, with a vengeance. Men speak to a motion in Parliament, ii. 223. A blessing is given in a way of Amen, ii. 273; here we substitute by the for in a. A man offers to take the sacrament upon it (a statement), ii. 103; this is a development of stake upon it. The old bring to the stage now becomes bring upon the stage, ii. 105.

There is the verb slap, akin to the German; also rix dollar.

Among the Romance words are politician, pressing debts, crying debts, enlarge (release), in good humour, rank him, postage, clear a point, change of air, convulsions, extraordinary, in great state, interloper, a minor (juvenis), laconical, gain time, decline his company, press the point, resentment, negotiate, a manifest (manifesto), sedentary, gist, save his skin, to usher, a war of diversion, sizer (at Cambridge), tenet, coarse language, pretendents (claimants), infantry. A man is refreshed with money, i. 385; a well-known legal phrase now. Camden's Annals are said to have in them a living genius, i. 408; this is a new meaning of the word. The word customer is used of a man, not referring to any money dealings, i. 422; as we say, "an awkward customer." A tilting is performed very indifferently; here the last word takes the new meaning of male, i. 394. We first hear of women of good fashion (conduct); then, a queen is visited by all the women of fashion in a city, ii. 263; in the last instance the phrase seems to slide into the sense that we now bestow upon The word carry is used as we employ take; she carried her daughter to her, i. 409; then grain is carried (harvested), i. 423; carriage stands for currus in ii. 447; this

sense had appeared before in Capgrave. The word quality now expresses rank; gentlemen of quality, ii. 7; in Shakespere it had expressed dignity. A nobleman travels in good equipage, ii. 25; this word as yet refers to servants only. We read of men in place, ii. 33; that is, holding office: men take place of others, p. 398. A man is reserved (in his demeanour) towards another, ii. 48. A person is engaged (bespoken) when interest is to be exerted, ii. 53. The scholastic word pose now takes our meaning of puzzle: something poses the heralds, ii. 84. The Queen is much indisposed, ii. 103; this refers to the body. The word impertinent gets the new meaning of impudent, ii. 111. The epithet absolute is coupled with a refusal, ii. 153. We hear of a good offer for a young lady, ii. 156. A man lives providentially, ii. 184; we should now here use providently. Not only money, but news, is coined, ii. 185. Dr. Usher is called a great scholar, ii. 227; hitherto the word had been used of lads only. We hear of a retired life, ii. 296. We read of one Pym, who delivers a neat (elegant) speech in the parliament of 1621; see ii. 277; this beginner was to make some noise in the world. Officials take the cream (the best) of all hereabout, ii. 293. A man dates in the old and new style, ii. 431. Gondomar's graces and faces are counterfeited on the stage, ii. 473; this use of the Plural is something new. The Scotch talked of moyens, not of means (opes), ii. 7. There are the Spanish words peccadillo and junto; we hear of the Dons. Mr. John Chamberlain, who wrote many of the letters here discussed, had already imported en passant; he now has au reste and chef d'œuvre; our penny-a-liners should look back to him with all reverence. There is the Greek chimera (fancy). A preacher glances at Lord Bacon's Latinities, as he called them. ii. 172. The word list appears with the sense of catalogue, ii. 54. Some indecent verses are called beastly gear, ii. 58. The verb instate appears, ii. 60; it was soon to give birth to re-instate. Raleigh insulted upon Essex, ii. 100; we now drop the preposition; the two men are said to have been of different factions and fashions; here the Latin and French forms of one word stand very close, ii. 106. The competitors for a certain place are called candidati, ii. 219. A knight is disgentleised, ii. 242, a curious compound; disarmed, in p. 256, bears a shade of meaning different from unarmed. The City (London) is opposed to the country, ii. 289; in other places it is opposed to the Court. There is the phrase a few memorandums, ii. 315. The word supernumerary, ii. 318, is much clipped in our days in theatrical parlance. Lord Digby is commanded out, ii. 399; we should substitute order for the verb.

There is the very old form liking either the other, ii. 122; also ill talent (will), ii. 94, well apaid (pleased), i. 424.

We see in Ned Wymarke, i. 420, the first of the London wits (not being public characters), whose good things are constantly quoted by correspondents. Gondomar is brought on the stage, and is counterfeited to the life, ii. 473; this is a favourite device to amuse the groundlings in our own enlightened days. A lady novelist puts living characters into her books, ii. 298; a pleasant fashion often repeated since. Young gentlemen form themselves into a club, bearing the name of Tityre tu; these rioters kept the name until the Restoration, as Macaulay tells us. The parson and clerk are mentioned as conducting the service, the latter striking up psalms, ii. 377. The hum was a token of displeasure in 1623; see ii. 408; towards the end of this Century, it was a sign of approbation. There is the proverb, "blessed is the wooing that is not long a doing," ii. 146.

We find about this time the Romance words risk and sentrie.

Some of the letters quoted in Hore's 'History of Newmarket,' vol. i., range between 1618 and 1621. We read of the starter at a race; also of a courtier who plies the backe-staires, p. 203. King James talks of indoor pastimes, a new Adjective, p. 300. The verb override, supplanting Dunbar's for-ride, is now employed in our sense of the term, p. 355; it had formerly only meant ride through; the over was in composition gaining the evil sense of the old for. A horse gets the lead, p. 346. King James receives in a withdrawing chamber, p. 219; hence came

drawing room. We see the first trace, I think, of the change which has turned the old master, as a title of honour, into mister; we read of the mister of a horse in a Paisley document, p. 360. Any one expressing sympathy for dumb animals was sure to be a Puritan; we have seen Stubbes' remarks on bear-baiting; in p. 355, another of his kidney, Mr. John Bruen, protests against our horse-racers

overriding their nags.

I now turn to the 'Court and Times of Charles I.,' between 1625 and 1630. The t is added to round off a word, as in pennant and the fruit currant; the old connexion between q and y is well marked by the Londoners' pun, when their magistrates gave way as to the forced loan; they called the Guildhall the yield all, i. 211. There are the new Substantives stoppage, playhouse, bystander, bedmaker: this last is found at Cambridge, ii. 76. The word collier expresses a ship; we hear of the box of a coach, i. 197. The ordnance plays reaks among the enemy; this word, which is Scandinavian, had long before expressed cursus or vagatio; it may be the parent of raking the enemy, or of running rigs. In i. 436 we hear of a £20,000 widow, a new concise phrase; also hoist him a peg higher, i, 58. Among the Adjectives rusty gets the sense of invitus, i. 36; a metaphor clearly borrowed from locks. In i. 106 stands if the worst come to the worst, Men meet half way, i. 314.

Among the new Verbs is install, bolt them out. There are the phrases with drums beating, colours flying; overcome with kindness, cannon play upon a mark, a made tale (we say made up), spin out time. Two ministers of state understand one another, i. 157; a new use of the verb. The old bicker had expressed, first battle, then skirmish, as in Palsgrave; the verb now implies mere squabbling, i. 168. The verb stagger becomes transitive, i. 268. There is a curious use of the Infinitive in i. 243; know it to be a fable; in ii. 2 a man has the honour to see you.

The word back is used more freely; he was back with the king, i. 237; there is sooner or later, ii. 58. Money comes down upon the nail, i. 123; men are turned out by head and shoulders, i. 138; something is done by way of preventing (forestalling) the House, i. 332; here by supplanted the former in; liberty may be had so cheap as for the asking, ii. 21. The to now expresses towards; leagues to the Eastward of, etc., i. 266.

There are the Celtic words pother and pet (ira). Among the Romance words are postmaster, delinquent, caress, discount, demonstration (of joy), pest house, printing house, entrench (upon state affairs). We hear of the corranto (gazette), i. 44; this takes a more French form, corrante, p. 82; the Edinburgh Courant was in being until February 1886. The army and navy were alike employed in an expedition against Spain: hence the distinction sea captain has to be made, i. 95. A college exceeds (in drink), i. 109. The former selfconceited now becomes conceited, with the same meaning, i. 179. Men carry away a fort, i. 259; here we now drop the adverb; they carry a resolution in Parliament, i. 337. The word broach is used of doctrine as well as of ale, ii. 3. The former verb instate leads to the more common reinstate in the same page. The former noun manifeste takes the Italian form manifesto, ii. 7. The word faction now stands for turba, and this most appropriately is first seen in Ireland, ii. 9. A convoy is sent with provision to the camp, ii. 26. Counsel move that something be granted, ii. 44. We hear of an out-fort, the parent of outwork, i. 66. A man's animal spirits (vita) are suffocated, ii. 73. A correspondent, giving news, is called my author, ii.
78. The new phrase just now appears, ii. 81. Men cry their enemies quit, i. 205. The word gentleman is prefixed to other substantives, as gentlemen recusants, i. 285. A sermon is castrated, i. 295. The phrase gentleman of the short robe is opposed to lawyer, i. 342. There is the new phrase plunge him into grief, ii. 14.

There are old forms like hunger-starved, the hithermost house, atonement (reconciliation). The coach and six was coming into fashion, and is called a vanity of excessive charge and little use, i. 25. We find the first instance of a Round Robin in 1626; sailors write their names and marks in a good round circular form so that none might

appear for a ringleader, i. 187. The musketeer is set down as something very different from the soldier, i. 351. The harbinger still goes before his lord to hire lodgings, i. 151.

There is a 'Treatise on Leather' of 1629 (Arber's 'English Garner,' vi. 209). We read of the tops of boots. The word turpentine comes from the Latin terebinthus; there is cabinet-maker. In p. 214 a chain doth concatenare merchants; this Latin Infinitive in English is strange. A gentleman thundering through the streets in his caroch is called a Phaeton, p. 218; the vehicle of that name was to come four generations later. In the same page we read that at least 5000 coaches were to be found in London and Westminster. Every one, down to the serving men, delighted in wearing boots; one pair of these ate up the

leather of six pair of shoes, p. 218.

In Sir Henry Wotton's Letters, ranging between 1615 and 1630, we see the surname Weake, p. 320, which appears in other works of the time as Wake, thus marking the gradual change in the sound of a. In Germany, also, change was at work; for we see Hidelberg, p. 507; their ei seems to have lost the sound of French &; their eu was also changing, for we see Closter Nyberg, p. 498; though there is also Newburg, p. 500. Sir Henry always writes of his Kentish home as Bocton, p. 566; it is now written Boughton. A house may be top heavy, p. 48. A project. like a bear's whelp, is to be licked into form, p. 512. We read of the key of an arch, of the way a painter stroaks in oil, p. 50; hence the strokes of a pencil. There is the Dutch word landskip, p. 300; the last syllable answers to the ship in our friendship. Among the Romance words are signalize, a coincident, staircase, tarrace (terrace), pastboard; also a tender point, a touchy time, a picture in little (miniature), mosaique, remember me to him. A certain Venetian is called the Generalissimo, p. 258. We read of an assassinate, p. 70, where we dock the last syllable. Wotton calls the colouring of statues an English barbarism, p. 53.

I now come to James Howell's Letters, ranging between 1617 and 1630: I have used the edition of 1655. The

a is still sounded in the broad French way, for quame stands for qualm, p. 229. The name Elwes is written Elwaies, p. 4. The old Belvoir or Beauvoir Castle is written Bever, p. 229; the e supplanting ew. The i is inserted in stupendious, p. 202; something like the later tremenduous. The u replaces i, as to smut for the old smitten (polluere), p. 169. The oo seems to be taking its modern sound of French ou; for we read of the Coords (Curds) in Asia, p. 137. We are told in p. 134 that Gondomar used to pronounce boys (pueri) like buys; in 1300 boy had the sound of bu. The s is clipped; sherris (Xeres)

becomes sherry, p. 199.

Among the new Substantives are pit cole, blacking (for boots), a cast of countenance, life gard (of a King), endearment, waggery. The name Hans always stands for a Dutchman, and lasted all through the Century; our sailors replaced this afterwards by Mynheer. We hear of a Russ (Moscovite). Howell asks for white kidskin gloves, p. 20; this we have now shortened. In the year 1620 he talks of the fag end (worst part) of a city, p. 23; lag end had been used by Shakespere; both forms seem to come from flag end (flagging end). We read of muddinesse of brain, p. 39; bemuddle was to come later. Queen Anne used to call her daughter goody, Palsgrave, p. 77; this must represent good-wife; an unlucky Romanist was rather later flogged through London for using the scornful term; see his case in Hallam. The word spear had expressed spearman; in the same way, p. 84, Spinola is followed by old tough blades. The word landlady is now used of the mistress of lodgings, p. 130. The word blood stands for temper; to breed ill blood, p. 121. In p. 142 we see no advantage in the earth; hence our what on earth, etc. The Infanta makes something her own business, p. 144; this is a survival of the meaning of the old bisegu (sollicitudo). Howell has weaknesses (follies), p. 209; a new Plural.

Among the new Adjectives are sinewy, smutty, flaven haired, hard throaty (guttural), vol. ii. p. 105. Palsgrave had written of a downright stroke; this new adjective is now used of language, p. 19. The word unhappy stands for

molestus, p. 30, being applied to riotous youths; I have seen this sense used in our own days. Howell is fond of sending his dear love to his kinsfolk; he is sometimes at a dead stand, p. 115. The word shy means simply invitus, p. 148: hence to fight shy.

We see the new Verb taper and the new phrases keep life and soul together, make a conquest of, make his person too cheap, give them the joy (congratulate), read him a lesson. look blank, stand for Parliament, cut him (out) work to do. The Participle seems to slide into the Adjective in a lashing master, p. 3, like "a hanging judge;" there is also a standing (permanent) mansion house, p. 186, like "a standing army." The to of the Infinitive is dropped in truly give him his due, he is, etc., p. 155. The Infinitive follows require; it requires one man to execute it, p. 186. The Passive Participle stands by itself in the town is given (up) for lost, p. 205 (for a lost town). A man beats the hoof, p. 25 (ambulat); Dickens puts into the mouth of Charley Bates to pad the hoof. An offer is waived (put aside), p. 73; this new meaning survives in our "waive an objection." Men bring their intents home to their aim, p. 86 (carry them out); we only "bring crimes home to a man." A suitor hangs off a good while, p. 180; a new sense of the verb. We have seen pitch his choice upon; this leads to pitch upon a place (choose it), p. 184. A man is hung his heels upwards, p. 30; here a with is dropped. A citizen is well to pass, p. 213; this curious Infinitive is added to the Adverb; we say well to do.

There are the Dutch words knapsack, boom (moles), plunder. Foxe's word landloper is specially attributed to the Dutch, p. 75. We see accise, p. 12, which becomes excise, p. 93.

Among the Romance words are sign post, inaugurate a leader, brawny, referree, implicit, grot (also grotha), sugar plum, credential letter, obstreperous, recruit, cadet, valetudinary, deputylieutenant, decrepit, idolize, insolvent, reality, postillion, influx, ostentous. Some French words are spelt in italies, to show that they have not yet gained the right of English citizenship; as reparty (repartee), grandeur, goytre, mode (fashion),

pickant (piquant), haugou; this last Pope was to insert in his verse, Among the Spanish words are rodomontado, ropa de contrabando (Englished by "prohibited goods"), cargazon (soon to be cut down to cargo). There is the Italian balcone. We see the phrases, the bills of mortality, enjoy my health, a master of the language, push on my fortunes, this present (instant month), be quit with you, carry all before him, reflect upon (bear hard on). We see the Greek symtome (sic). pericranium, enthusiast, encomium. The word oppidan, as at Eton, means a student boarding in the town, p. 13. The old for his labour is replaced; have a check for his pains, p. 74. The word cautelous stands for cautus, p. 95. We see their own confidents, p. 149; here we change the last vowel, and thus make a useful distinction. We have heard of ministers' places: we read of what belongs to a servant's place. p. 186. We have seen Frenchify: Howell was accused of being too much Digbified, p. 191 (attached to Lord Digby). The Queen's servants are a matter of six score, p. 193, a new use of the French word. The word mimic bears the Passive sense simulatus, p. 219; a mimic face. We hear of the Chineses, p. 226; a Plural to be used later by Milton. Buckingham, in his Spanish journey, carries a portmantle under his arm, p. 127; our form of the word was to come seven years later. Howell begins a letter to his brother with Sir, p. 97; he presents his service to absent friends; a phrase that lasted long. He rests (not remains) your humble servitor, at the end of a letter, ii. 75. He speaks of the cauph-houses of Constantinople; these were to be naturalised in England rather later. He talks of the suavity of the old Greek tongue, ii. 78. The word quarter bears the new sense of mercy among soldiers, i. 231. We hear of a gentile (genteel) shop, p. 230; this is very different from gentle. The oath dammy stands at the head of a sentence, p. 229.

Howell tells us, p. 209, that swearing reigned in England more than anywhere else; the Five Wounds had become the favourite Irish oath, while the Scot bade the Devil hale his soul; for variety of oaths the English roarers put down all; this was in 1628. We are told that the well-known rimes about "the King of France with forty thousand

men" arose from the levies of Henry IV., just before his death, p. 26. Howell gives a fine picture of the Spanish King's greatness in 1623, p. 155; the Sun shone all the twenty-four hours upon some part or other of his countries. The Venetians were called *Pantaloni*, p. 227. Howell was not strong in philology; he tells us, ii. 75, that the Poles and Hungarians speak dialects of the High Dutch; he remarks on *fuder*, *moder*, *broder*, *star*, being common to Persia and Germany. The true explanation of this puzzling fact was to be given by another Welshman 150 years later. The great Harvey's influence was abroad in the land, as we see by the long medical dissertation, i. 150. There is an early notice of the art of talking on the fingers, ii. 103; "a very ingenious peece of invention." In i. 233 we have the proverb; a fool and his money is soon parted.

In the year 1622 a pamphlet, treating of Turkish pirates (Arber's 'English Garner,' iv. 581), has these new phrases; to windward, boat hook, fetch her up (catch her up), p. 593. There is also reciprocal, touchhole; Ben Jonson had talked of priming the powder; in p. 602 men prime their pieces.

In the year 1626 ('English Garner,' i. 621) a man lays a foe dead, p. 609. In a paper on the army, p. 463, we find ensign-bearer, lantz privado, and the band, which has

sergeants (drum majors).

Archbishop Abbot wrote an account of his trials in 1627 ('English Garner,' iv. 539). There is the curious my sending into Kent, p. 576; where the Verbal noun expresses the Passive, my being sent. The word crazy still expresses infirmus, p. 569. The word slovenly is now transferred from the body to the mind; something is done with slovenly care, p. 546. A man bolts out his thoughts; a sermon falls flat; things are kept in a straight course (keep him straight), p. 566. Shakespere's favourite en or in appears in ingreat himself (add to his greatness), p. 572. Queen Anne had been bitten with favourites, p. 574; hence bite (decipere) was to last long. The Romance words are expunge, refractory, a talented person, p. 556; this here merely means endowed. The phrase "there is no meum or tuum" (right of property) stands in p. 555.

Dr. Murray's Dictionary shows us that about this time amuse took the new sense of divert, though the substantive bearing this meaning did not appear till forty years later. We now find band box, arm chair, acknowledgments (in the Plural), pallaquin (here we insert n), ball (dance), which is imported for the second time, my little all. The annesse had been dropped about the year 1300; it now reappears as oneness. The Scotch began to prefix a to verbs, as amissing; Sir A. Alison is fond of awanting. Shakespere had employed alderliefest aright, but in 1630 there is a corrupt usage of the comparative alder leefer. Dr. Ellis remarks on the English sounds of this time, that Ben Jonson was much inclined to the new fashions of pronouncing; that dear and hear were sounded as now; Milton in 1627 made sway'd rime with made, strays with blaze; ee was pronounced

in our way throughout the Century.

The Memoirs of Sir Robert Carey and of Naunton were published together in 1808; they date from about 1630. We still see the old sound of eau in a proper name; in p. 298 stands Bewford (Beaufort). The d replaces g, as the name Giordie, p. 75. There is cupboard, his crafts master (master of his craft), unmindful. Cecil, Lord Salisbury, is said to have been his father's own son, p. 288. Among the Verbs are cast in a good word for him, mar his own market (interest), the Queen was stirring (rising), troops are cut in pieces; the Infinitive follows fit, as fit to be master, p. 145. Among the Romance words are disembogue, contemporaries, connive at, finesse (skill). A new sense is given to means; our means (opes), p. 154. In p. 199 militia means soldier's trade; in p. 218 it means warfare. In p. 283 a man is called a good piece of a scholar; hence our "a bit of a scholar." There is the old phrase, each with the other, p. 214, where we say, "with each other." We are told in p. 204 that "the people hath it to this day in proverb, King Harry loved a man" (a well-built man).

Aleman had many years earlier written his Spanish Romance, the 'Life of Guzman de Alfarache;' this rare book was Englished in 1623 by Mabbe; I have used the edition of 1630. We see ho-boy (hautboy), p. 90, written

for the former howboy. The aw still stands for French ou, as yawle (ululare), p. 121. The s is inserted, as isle (aisle), p. 22; here the old ile (ala) was confused with ile (insula). The b and l are added; the old ramien (roam) gives birth to our ramble. The n is struck out; Bale's swink (bibere) becomes swigge, ii. 208. The d replaces r; the old parrok (park) becomes paddok, p. 82. There is the curious take

his Q (cue) in p. 51.

The new Substantives are twinge, thimbleful, by-blow (nothus, p. 27), yongster, sweetbreads, homethrust, fiddle faddle (used of a girl, p. 167), drum head, fellow-feeling, peep of day, blind-man-buffe, beginner, gold-beater, whisker; this last is said to be so called from its likeness to a small brush with which dirt is whisked off. A painter produces lights and shadows, p. 3; we hear of calves plucke (viscera), p. 47; this in our own day was to give us a new word for virtus. A man is overthrown, horse and foote, p. 56. The word pitch expresses altitudo; lads about my pitch, p. 141; hence our "come to such a pitch." Some evil happens, for my sinnes sake, p. 158; here we now drop the last word. There is the new withdrawing room, p. 221, where we clip the first syllable. Certain youths are called chips of the same blocke, p. 229. A lad, when flogged, is brought to the blocke, p. 233; this survives at Eton. There is the curious Plural finenesses, a synonym for niceties, ii. 17; this perhaps paved the way for finesse; there is the odd formation meltingnesse of language, ii. 38. In ii. 97 the muchness of 1440 stands for magnitudo; "much of a muchness" was to come in 1730. A piece of plate is known by its ear-marke, our hall-mark. We see wholesale opposed to retail in ii. 166. We hear of a box at the theatre, ii. 297. An Adjective is made a Substantive; the duske of the evening. The word income expresses the new sense of trade, p. 5; further on a man has rent coming in, p. 104. The word dealer takes the new meaning of mercator, p. 209. Gamesters have a large field for their skill, a new meaning, p. 246. We now hear of the knave at cards; the noun hand is used of cards, ii. 123.

Among the new Adjectives are washy, mealemouthed, sharp sighted, short sighted, unsteady, broad-brind, high flying,

open handed. Times are hard; language may be foul; a man must be cool (quiet). There are the phrases, my bare word, a full dozen, dark as pitch, dead weight, a brown study, flush of money, fire-spitting devils, whence comes our spitfire. We hear of a having (covetous) mind, ii. 213, which may still be heard. We see had the worst come to the worst, p. 28, as like as like could be, p. 158, he had a shrewd head of his own, p. 184. The old free, formerly applied to women, makes way for ladylike. The word mellow takes the new meaning of ebrius, p. 132.

As to Pronouns, we see my junior. It is remarked that the Spanish vos answers to the scornful English thou, p. 115. A man plays his game. A woman is left to herself, ii. 264; there is the new she-friend, like Shakespere's compounds. Our new Genitive its is printed it's, p. 231, and comes often. There is the curious have an ill night of it, ii. 73. A man is charitie it selfe, p. 236. The any stands before a Numeral; "he got more alms than any six of those beggars," p. 197. A man did not halfe like it, ii.

30, an idiom that was just appearing.

Among the Verbs we see take liberty, driven to base courses, make the best of a bad bargaine, put out money, rip up faults, slip the collar, drive a trade, keep life and soul together, lend her your arm, cast about (cogitare), have a soul to save, ill bred, not trust me farther than he saw me, make a hole in thine estate, it ran in his head, my mind ran on it, the bond runs on, set me going, look as if he would have eaten him, a sliding knot, leap out of his skinne, be upon my wings, frost-bitten, driving rain, lose patience, set the best foot before, have my wits about me, sit close to the collar (of a garment), keep the ball up, put me upon a plan, beat about the bush, live as merry as the day is long, scrape wealth together, draw their cards, make work for the hangman, make an ill hand of it, give him line, drown the noise, the wind chops about, take it kindely at your hands, dead as a herring. The verb stretch gets the new sense of pendere; he should stretch for it, p. 7. The verb rattle now means vituperare, ii. 18. We saw have the way (pas) in 1430; we here see have his will, ii. 44; we now, in this last, substitute way for will.

The verb rumage had meant collocare four years earlier; it takes our sense of the word in ii. 130. The verb chuck is applied to women, as well as hens, p. 15; chucke for joy; here we now add an l. The verb swinge conveys the new idea of size in the phrase a swinging pastie, ii. 144. It is possible to work a judge, ii, 329 (bring influence to bear on him). Stern men hold like nails, p. 7: hence our "hard as nails." There is the phrase run upon the score with him, p. 125; this doubtless led to run up a score with. The door flew open, p. 145; a new use of fly. We know our "have a rod in pickle for you;" the last noun is an improvement on Mabbe's coarser phrase, p. 240. We see unearth, applied to a fox; we hear of made dishes, p. 106; maunder, overswollen. A new Passive Participle replaces the old stricken; irons are strooke off, ii. 357. A very Old English verb is revived in ii. 100; a man seats himself. The verb itch is followed by an Infinitive; he itch't to be loose, p. 57. The Accusative follows go, as it before followed be, when measurement is expressed; go a form higher, p. 112. There is a new way of expressing quoniam; being that it is so, p. 247; the vulgar Mr. Hobson, in Miss Burney's 'Cecilia,' is always using this phrase. Harrison had talked of holding out water; in ii. 79 something will not hold water (avail). In ii. 129 a man sets up shop for himself, the old form of the phrase: in p. 196 he sets up for himself. A man sooths up the rich, ii. 171; hence the up in later synonyms for flatter, butter up, cocker up. There is our common all put together, ii. 195; when put replaces the old set. A man has served a long time, now going upon the twentieth year, ii. 231; we alter this into going on for twenty years.

We see an Adverb used as an Adjective; the farre side of a horse, ii. 34; we should now say, the off side. We hear of a midling square room, ii. 204; this is a new adverb; I remember it as a popular, but shortlived, catchword in 1848, when middling was the answer to every question. A man may give an I (aye) or a No, ii. 202;

these are here made substantives.

As to Prepositions, of a truth leads to of conscience,

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p. 240. The phrase rather late is expanded into somewhat of the latest, ii. 115. The of is added to admit; a lady admits of a swain, ii. 206. Something grows out of date (fashion), ii. 224. A man loses money to a woman, p. 21; humour is fitted to a hair, ii. 228. We may guess at a man, ii. 75. We see upon the by, i. 178, where upon was to be replaced by by, twenty-five years later. There is a new phrase for præterea; into the bargaine, p. 109, where thrown should begin the sentence.

An Infinitive is turned into an Interjection in p. 145; to see the ill luck of it! this follows a precedent of the

vear 1580.

The Scandinavian nouns are flippunt, wads, lunch (lump) of pork, ii. 280; this word was later to give birth to our luncheon. There is the Dutch hanker, and the Celtic racket

(strepitus):

Among the Romance words are inslave, rapsodie, lawsuit, liquidate, a proficient, superannuate, lumber, executions (for debt), pigs-pettitoes, sprain, cracknel, muster-master, chessman. billiards, jarre (of water), dis-interessed, cupola, disfigure, quiet him, ostentation, exorbitant, close-fisted, nauseous, organize, tictack, house rent, a twize (tweeze), projector, cupping glass, tunny, outvie, straiten (confine), retiredness, empericke (empiric), loveletter, comfit, over-rented. The Latin phrases that occur are a sine qua non, his alter ego, eulogium, in statu quo. The Spanish words here brought into English are garrote (well known to the ruffians of our day), carrowaies, enamorado, duenna; there are the two forms gecimine and jesmine; the Spanish verb regalar (regale) comes in the English text, p. 230. We hear of passages between lovers; of a trick of cards; a thousand pitties, that, etc.; an exercise is done for a degree; a man acts the merchant; a die is thrown, the French dé; the French verb choquer gives birth to a chocke (chuck) under the chin, p. 31; post horses run a stage; eyes may be inflamed; filth turns a man's stomach; certain things are out of my element; occasion offers; we are paid in our own coyne; one man claims kindred of another; wrongs are pocketed, the Shakesperian pocket up; I quit scores with rogues; money is fooled away; actions are trenched

upon; men are listed into the roll; eyebrows are arched; a maiden has a composed (serious) countenance. There are many new Plurals, as base courses, excesses, impertinencies. elegancies, delicacies (replacing the old delicates). We see portmanteau in p. 158, and the form portmantua in the Index; our mantua-maker is a relic of this confusion. There is the noun recipe, p. 31; which is still in use, as well as receipt. We see opinionate, ii. 204, which we have cut down to opine. A man becomes an Adonis, ii. 21. There is the cry, Presto, bee gone! p. 47. A rogue, when referred to, is called my gentleman, p. 55. A business is umpired, p. 101: this verb has been revived in our own day. A man carries a high hand over his wife, ii. 7: we carry things with a high hand. There is disdeceive, which we make undeceive. The word machina still keeps its foreign form. The word fleame (phlegm) expresses tardiness in p. 148. The word equipage, p. 159, stands for dress; two generations later it was to express currus. The word direction, p. 163, takes the new meaning of jussum, We hear of a woman's gallant, p. 164; here the old word takes a bad sense. The word pretender, an ill-omened word two generations later, seems to express adventurer, p. 214. The word curiosity keeps its old sense of elegance, p. 159; but in p. 231 it stands for a piece of rare workmanship; in our day, we talk of a curio. We see indisposition, which here expresses ægritudo, ii. 73. There is ticket, from French etiquet. Something is said to make glorious porridge, ii. 216; the adjective was now beginning to be vulgarised. A man is bucketted with water, ii. 263; we now use the verb most differently, There is Jesuitical, which in ii, 321 stands for hypocritical; it is applied to a cloak. The Latin medium, printed in Italics, stands for middle course.

English children, when inquisitive as to their birth, were told that they were born in their mother's parsley bed, p. 25; the Spaniards here talked of a melon bed; I believe that our nurses still talk of the gold spade which digs up children. The source of catspaw appears in ii. 167; "take the cat by the foote, and therewith rake the coales out of the oven." "He threw stones on my house-top,

but when he found his own (tiles) to be of glass, he left

his flinging."

There are the Proverbs misfortunes seldom come alone, p. 29, once a knave and ever a knave, p. 7, many a little makes a mickle, p. 50, which is rather different from Chaucer's phrase. There is a pun in ii. 163, "the sea affords us soles, and the earth, men that have no souls;" this, perhaps, shows that soul was now pronounced in our way.

There are many old phrases here, as there is no ho (satiety), it is all kim, kam (crooked), so farre forth that, etc., hunger-starved, nimme (steal), seely (silly), to tighie (tehee), p. 158, fall all along (at full length), lyther, other some, gig (whirlegig), ball (latrare), i-wis (printed I wish), ii. 322, statua, taken in the manner, cockney (dainty brat), to jet (swagger), out of his danger (power), I was I per se I, ii.

226. The too is often repeated, as too-too often.

I return to the Letters in the 'Court and Times of Charles I., vol. ii., ranging between 1630 and 1640. We see Joseph cut down to Jo, p. 287. There are the new substantives Queen mother, iron-master. The Old English punt is revived as ponte, p. 133; this kind of boat could hold fourscore men. There is flam (mendacium), p. 178; Heywood had had flim flam. We hear of the heart of a country, p. 154. Bunyan was later to quote the proverb "every tub must stand on its own bottom;" in p. 159 men are left to do the same. There is the new idiom, he is in a fair way to add, etc., p. 141. The old think well of leads to consider better thereof (think better of it), p. 162. A man has done something any time these two years, p. 189; here both at before any and in before these seem to be dropped. We read of two third parts of his army, p. 201; here we now drop parts. In p. 285 the beds are no bigger than so many coffins; a new phrase which seems a pleonasm.

Among the Verbs we see overmann a ship, block up a town, swallow an imposture. In duels, a man is called after offering an insult, p. 257; in the next Century out was added. Before this time men had swarmed; in p. 123 towns swarm with men. Judges give a man till Monday, p. 162; here time is dropped. In the following

phrase mean denotes something like id est; he, I mean Dalbier, p. 206.

Among the Romance words are incendiary, insurer, soapboiler, combatant, scrutiny. In p. 99 men speak to the point; the latter word has here a particular reference, but we use the term in a general sense. Men are killed in the place (on the spot), p. 202; stede had formerly been used in a somewhat similar sense. We hear of a reprimand, p. 258; this comes from repremendum, through the French, a part of the Latin verb that seldom appears in English. In p. 266 scenes stand for certain pieces of stage furniture, which are movable. We hear of exhibits (things shown), p. 151; our frequent Exhibitions have of late revived the word. Men declare themselves for a King, p. 155; here we now drop the Pronoun. A Duke is likely to close up with the Emperor, p. 174; hence the latter close with an offer; this peaceful sense is very different from the warlike close with an enemy. Certain troops turn face about, p. 178; hence comes "right about face." The King has the smallpox very favourable, p. 204. A prisoner lies in the rules; here a prison is meant. In p. 243 Bishop Williams delivers himself of the truth, that a bargain is a bargain.

The form Swedeland, not Sweden, was used by Englishmen even after the death of the great Gustavus; see p. 207; Dutchland still stands for Germany in the same year, p. 205. Lord Mackay is called an Irish Scot, p. 125; this adjective had long been used to the North of the Tweed for Celtic; on the other hand, Scot had by this time ceased to denote Hibernus, except in the old German monasteries.

In Howell's Letters, between 1630 and 1640, the former munition becomes ammunition, p. 253; in the same page Bullen is still written for Boulogne, the last syllable being sounded like French ê as in Colen. Cause stands for because in p. 255, for the sake of the metre; vanguard is cut down to van, p. 286, and Philip to Phil, ii. 64. We hear of rich dollars, p. 238; the English i and the German ei were taking the same new sound. The oi still expresses French ê, as Japonois (Japanese), ii. 65. We see buys, ii. 31, our buoys. The r replaces f, as handkercher, ii. 37.

Among the new Substantives are stonecutter (maker of tombs), bandstring, the Milky Way, haggard (barn). Wine has body, ii. 69; there is also the phrase a body politic, p. 242; here the Adjective follows the Substantive, which is unusual. The German squires appear as younkers, p. 244; we hear of Low Dutchmen, ii. 72, who are ruled by the Hoghen Moghen (high and mighty Lords), ii. 26. There are the Adjectives half-witted, unclouded, hot brained. Certain things must be weighed, take one time with another; it is said of two Kings, p. 262, they have one another's sisters, a curious phrase.

Among the new Verbs are side with, cripple; a tale may be rambling, p. 237; the ashes of the dead are raked, ii. 36; Strafford kings it in Ireland, ii. 39. There are the phrases put pen to paper, wash my hands of it, drink himself to death. The idea of difference, denoted by from, is continued in from subjects they become enemies, where the Catalans and Portuguese are referred to, ii. 30. The to is still

used of measurement; drink it to excess, ii. 71.

There is the Scandinavian *club* (societas), ii. 3, also *baggammon*, ii. 99. The Celtic words are *metheglin* and *usquebagh*. The drink *banque* (bang) is used in the East Indies. ii. 67.

The new Romance words are liquidate, domicil, collegue, impregnable, vapour (jactare), supercilious, vegetables, inebriate, fertilize, spasmatical (spasmodic), bugatel. Ambassadors speak in a high tone (politically). Howell sends news, to correspond with his friend's news (give him an equivalent), p. 259; hence we apply the verb to letter-writing. We hear that Platonic love is in fashion at the Court, p. 259. Ben Jonson keeps a Musæum, p. 265 (temple of the Muses). The verb oblige now takes the new sense of gratify, ii. 8. The verb mend bears a new shade of meaning in mend his pace, ii. 29. A man's style is polite (polished), ii. 32; the use of this was soon to be extended. We see invoice, not the true envois, p. 247; a triumph of the Latin form over the French. The adjective stands for the substantive in the fundamentals, ii. 12. We hear of verses of her composure, ii. 27; we have changed the sense of the last word. In

ii. 31 stands our common non-sence, I think, for the first time. There is the Greek symbolize with and optics; also

the foreign cabal and elixar.

Howell does not approve of the practice of muffling the face in the hat on entering Church, p. 274. There was a saw in his day, that a complete Christian must have the works of a Papist, the words of a Puritan, and the faith of a Protestant, ii. 23. He tells us, to our surprise, that Portugal affords no wines worth the transporting, ii. 69. He gives us the proverbs, the spectator oft-times sees more than the gamester, ii. 26, money is the sinew and soul of war,

ii. 30, no news, good news, ii. 30.

In Wotton's 'Letters and Treatises,' between 1630 and 1639, the oi is still pronounced like French &, as Biscoigner, p. 178; the e is sounded in the same way, as Greham (Græme), p. 212. There are the new words resettlement, taper-headed; also the phrase get a gripe of you, which is called Scotch, p. 368. The word wit bears its old meaning of sapiens; Thucydides is called a wit, p. 81. The Grand Duke of Florence has a little of the merchant (in him), p. 244; here the possessor is substituted for the thing possessed. Among the Romance words are signature, to decimate, Sardonick, retirement, oblique. The Latin Imperative quere stands at the head of a sentence, proposing a doubt, p. 103; hence our query. A nobleman starts on a voyage without the Queen's leave; this is called a sally of youth, p. 165. Buckingham had always a vacant face; that is, unruffled, p. 171; the word has since degenerated in meaning. It had been proposed to put Raleigh upon a Martial Court, p. 180; we transpose, and court-martial a man. A person takes a review of the city, p. 245; here the re seems needless. In p. 459 capital is opposed to interest; Dutch affairs are in question. In p. 476 Mercury is used for various experiments. The Scotch rebels have but a brusk welcome from Charles I., p. 582; the adjective has been revived in our day. A man is called "the syco-phant (per excellentiam)," p. 175; we now throw the Latin phrase into French. Five men are the parada (equipment) of the Prince's famous Spanish journey p. 214; our use of the word seems to come from the French parade, which is slightly different in meaning. There are the Greek acconomist, exotic, asthmatical, phanomenon. Buckingham returned from his excentricity (wanderings abroad), p. 223. A Cardinal is surrounded by banditi and bravi, p. 479; the latter are known to us through Manzoni's masterpiece, dealing with Wotton's time. We hear of Piccadillia hall, near Hyde Park, p. 458. There is much about the elections to Eton; the recommendations of the King and of noblemen were a sore worry to Wotton, the Provost.

A treatise by Clarendon, written about this time, is added to Wotton's writings, p. 184; a man is built for a Courtier, p. 186; this must stand for courtier's trade, the possessor for the thing possessed, as above. There is also

the verb fascinate.

Captain Bell translated Luther's 'Table Talk' about 1640; I have used the edition of 1840. The l is added, as to grabble (grope), a word of which Lord Macaulay was fond. The first o is inserted in the adverb thoroughly. The Scotch name Jock produces horse-jockey, ii. 173, which seems as yet to mean only a groom; we read of club-laws, p. 100, violence opposed to written law. There is the new Adjective God-fearing, which comes often, evidently a translation from the German. Among the Verbs is overwrought; also play his reaks (rigs), ii. 123; this is said to be connected with wriggle. The Romance words are offensive, bigot, logician, paroxysm; a man is served right, ii. 9; the Participle confounded is used like damned; confounded pranks are played, ii. 36. As to old phrases, silly still keeps its harmless sense of poor; for Christ is compared to a silly sheep, i. 387. The old word grizzly still expresses durus, ii. 81.

Peacham's 'Worth of a Penny' came out in 1641; it is in Arber's 'English Garner,' vi. 245. We see nine pins, and the game ducks and drakes, p. 259; a wealthy fool, in Elizabeth's time, literally hurled his coin into the Thames in this way, and thus seems to have given rise to our application of the phrase to spendthrifts. The first cut (in a joint) is mentioned in p. 265. Tarlton is

referred to as once uttering nothing but monosyllables at table; yes! no! that! thanks! true! p. 263. Friends used the greeting, glad to see you well! thus suppressing the first verb, p. 287. Men go for recreations, p. 284; here we set in after the verb; dogs are wormed; there are broken (ruined) knaves. A horse is at grass, p. 271. There is the very old treen (ligneus), p. 276. The Romance words are paille maille (the game), p. 283, coach hire, an extinguisher, a boy may be captain of his form, p. 254, a spendthrift gallops through his estate, p. 258. There is the proverb, penny wise and pound foolish, p. 267. The Russian Emperor is bracketed with the Dutch and Venetians as the best paymaster of soldiers, p. 286. Englishmen were so careless, that they always ordered a dinner at a tavern, without any question beforehand about the price, p. 274. The North still kept her old reputation for the tuneful art, as 400 years earlier; nobles and gentlemen delighted to hear Northern songs, p. 282.

In Howell's Letters, mostly written in his London prison between 1640 and 1650, we see the n added to an old verb, making the new sweetn, ii. 34. There are the new Substantives bookman, pigsty; there is the new-coined lastingnes (permanence), ii. 34; we now talk of a horse having no last, a still older form. Howell calls his body a skinfull of bones, iii. 5; the edge of the appetite is taken off, iii. 11. The word magot, ii. 45, takes the new sense of an

odd fancy.

Among the Verbs, clout takes the new sense of ferire, ii. 53. Something must be taken in a lump; a letter comes to safe hand (reaches me), iii. 27; here we now transpose. Laws are binding, iii. 21; here the Participle represents an Adjective. They must rise betimes that can put tricks upon you, iii. 4; a saying slightly altered by us. In ii. 89 Howell calls himself a youth about the Town; as Nash had done much earlier.

Among the Romance words are scientifical, compatriot, independent, convex, gaol delivery, genuin, confer notes, crucible, to overact, cross-grained, susceptible of, procedure, farrago. There are the Greek pathetical, cosmopolite, amnestia (forget-

fulness); the anti is compounded with modern words; as an anti-Spaniard, ii. 92; this kind of phrase was now coming into fashion. The word favour had meant donum; we hear of nuptial favours for bands and hat, iii. 9. In iii. 17 the word meridian refers to the sun; in iii. 15 it stands for country. Cardinal Richelieu, we are told in i. 292, got from Rome the distinguishing title of Eminency. There is the new phrase, this is enough in conscience, i. 295; here we insert all. In iii. 13 great matters (things) are expected. A man's brain is touched (wounded), ii. 95. Howell lies in limbo (prison), ii. 101. The verb correspond is used of letter-writing in our sense, iii. 5. There is the Italian contrasto, meaning certamen, i. 300. The Reformed are opposed to the Roman Catholics, iii. 6. We hear of non entia, iii. 33; hence the later nonentity. We see civilities and individuals, both in the Plural, iii. 16, 38. Howell discards the old certainty for the new certitude, iii. 4. The Muses are called nice girls, iii. 27.

There is the very old verb hansell; too too many is used so late as 1647, iii. 35. The Turk is called the greatest Monarch upon earth, ii. 42. Snuff is referred to as smutchin, p. 11; this later became snushing; it was most

popular among the Spaniards and Irish in 1646.

In Nehemiah Wallington's 'Notices of the Reign of Charles I.,' compiled between 1630 and 1640, amassed stands for amazed, p. xxiv., showing the old sound of a in the latter; bead and yeet are written for bed and yet, showing the strong sound of the e; towth supplants the old toth (dens), p. xvi.; this Northern pronunciation was taking root among the London citizens. We hear of the game of fives and of a flagstaff. There is the new adjective sunshiny. There are the Romance cauliflowers, engines (to put out fires). Noy did knight's service to the players, p. 68. There is the old phrase upland countries, p. 122. A man, writing from York, gives "a smite of our condition" (small piece); this Northern word had appeared in the 'Cursor Mundi.'

In Wallington's 'Notices,' between 1640 and 1650, we see the change in the sound of au; Haughton is written Horthan, i. xlviii. On the other hand, the oy still retains

the sound of French ou; we hear of the town Foy, our Fowey, in Cornwall, ii. 266. The old corouns is written currans, without the t, ii. 323. The Persian caravan is cut down to van, ii. 76, the vehicle well known to us. There are the new Substantives deadness, milkwoman. Money is given in lump, ii. 268. The sea is called the great pond, ii. 306. The Old English Genitive hors (equi) still survives in ii. 269, where horse meat is opposed to man's meat. The old worship is supplanted by worth; men of worth, ii. 118. There are the phrases a sad business, to murder in their coole blood, ii. 143. As to Verbs, the most remarkable thing is the survival of the old Southern Plural of the Present; as some doeth the like, i, lii.; we see here the hoary old relic used in 1648, when the youth Dryden was about to try his wings. The verb bounce keeps its meaning of pulsare, to be seen in the year 1220; see i. 289. There is our common this is not all, i. 224. We see the Scandinavian verb slam (ferire), ii. 94. Among the Romance words are dragooneer, mass house, brigade, bear garden, roundheaded, disaffected, command in chiefe. There are the phrases second a motion, ride double. Money is imbased (debased), i. 239; honesty will pay, i. xlix.

Sir Samuel Luke, who afterwards sat for Hudibras, is mentioned with seven others as the bravest men on the

Parliament side at Edgehill Fight, ii. 155.

We see Old Nick used for the devil in the year 1643 (Ebsworth's 'Merry Drollery,' p. 394); this some connect

with nicor, a spirit.

Weldon published his 'Court of King James' in 1650; I have used the edition of 1817. The Scotch name Hume is now sounded Hewme, p. 3; the great Coke appears as Cook; the oo seems still to be sounded like o. The grip (grasp) of the earlier part of the Century is now written gripe, p. 57; we use both forms of the noun. A man is compared to a toole in the workman's hand, p. 10; the phrase seems to be new. We read of a man's law (manner of applying the law), p. 34. King James used to call dissimulation king-craft, p. 32. The burthenous of 1576 is now changed into burthensome, p. 27; a gentleman is well

bred, p. 19. Among the Verbs are come into play, cut cards, it is to be hoped, keep early hours, take (paint) a picture, a man strikes in with a faction (connects himself with), p. 30: perhaps this led to strike a trail, strike ile, etc. There is the phrase on all hands (ubique), p. 21. The Romance words are trencher-scraper, letter-carrier, palliate, stiletto. We still read of the summa totalis of a man's words, p. iv. Before this time men were said to agree with air, food, and soil (this lasted down to 1700); but now, business does not agree with a man, p. 16. A phrase of Mabbe's is slightly altered in p. 27; carry it with an high hand. A messenger is called an express in p. 30. In p. 42 country dances are opposed to French danses. A man is but one degree from a fool, p. 6. There is a variation of the Scandinavian pracka; we have already seen a priggar (fur) in Awdeley; in p. 17 a man progs (begs) for suits at Court; our prog comes from this, since food is the fruit of begging; Meg Merrilies says, sair I prigged and prayed. There is the phrase all the water runs to their mills, p. 19, applied to the Howards, who got everything at Court.

In these times we read much of redcoats, arrears, and

In these times we read much of redcoats, arrears, and the self-denying ordinance. The following words come from Dr. Murray's Dictionary: upon this account (ob hanc rem), a-la-mode, advoit, avenue of trees, brought in by Evelyn. The old asparagus is corrupted into sparrowgrass. Hitherto eggs had always been addle; the word is now turned into a Participle, like newfangled. We see the verb alarum, used in the sense of terrere; it was to be contracted rather later. There is the curious noun nothingness compounded from nothing. In 1656 Blount uses alliteration; a most helpful word when the history of the English tongue is in

question.

In Howell's 'Letters' (1650-1655) we see *idea* in the Verses of the Preface, with the accent on the first syllable; but in p. 44 we have *idea*. The *oy* and *au* are still sounded like French *ou*, especially in proper names; we find *Ployden* (Plowden) and *hauracane* (hurricane); in p. 83 both *Pouls* and *Pauls* stand for St. Paul's Church. In p. 86 a Shakesperian phrase appears in the guise of *gig by* 

geoul. There are the new Substantives spring-lock, a cooler. bow-leggs; Jocky is still used for a Scotchman, p. 34, and this was to last for more than a Century. In the North a wea bit is allowed to every mile, p. 67 (a mile and a bittock); this wea (via) may have had its influence on wee (parvus). In p. 76 we hear of a shagg dogg (rough coated); hence came Wycherley's shock dog and Pope's Shock. Edgehill was a tough battail, p. 38; a new sense of the Adjective. There are the Verbs buoy up, open a case; maids, when given in marriage, are put off, p. 20 (got off). The old way is changed into by; "I must tell you, by the by, that," etc., p. 31. A writer endeavours all along (along his whole course) to, etc., p. 78; here the preposition is set after the case governed. The at still retains the old friendly sense in p. 84; "you have bin often at me, that I should impart," etc.

There is the Dutch wise aker (wijs-segger, wise sayer), used scornfully in p. 19; Gibbon connects this curious word with the great name of Guiscard. Howell remarks on the strange fact that the Dutch crank (æger) is used in English for well disposed, p. 51; it retained its first mean-

ing in 1560; in our days it means lively.

Among the Romance words are parboil, the Univers, siesta, ejaculation, separatist, cajole, coalition, naturalist, tulyp, gendarmery, series. A face reflects in a glass (Preface); a new sense of the verb. The old word essence (being) gives birth to the Plural essences, with a very different meaning, p. 5. The word latitude is no longer confined to geographers or navigators, but means libertas, p. 19; soon the Latitude men (latitudinarians) were to appear. In the same page puppy stands for a fool. A letter is sent under the covert of another person, p. 59; a new sense of the word. A metaphor may be pressed hard, p. 61. Things appear by cross mediums, p. 11; a strange Plural; there is also efflurium, p. 120. We see pulpiteer, p. 65; it has been revived by Lord Tennyson. The word failing stands for peccatum, p. 92, and is very different from failure. Men present their respects at the close of a letter, p. 26; a new Plural. Howell gives the derivation of the Shakesperian pourlieu, connecting it with forest, p. 40. He talks

of the noblesse (nobiles), p. 53.

He repeats the proverb in Mabbe; "he who hath glasse windowes of his own, should take heed how he throwes stones at those of his neighbours," p. 91. Also, "it is never over-late to mend," p. 92. He wishes a friend the old compliment of England, "a merry Christmas and a happy new yeer," p. 28. Howell is a critic, for he says of the English, "we do not pronounce as we write, which proceeds from divers superfluous letters;" he objects to the silent e at the end of done, some, come. He takes credit for writing physic, favor, toung, busines, star; not physique, favour, tongue, businesse, starre. He omits what he calls the Dutch k in most words, writing logic, not logick;

see p. 125.

Mr. Ebsworth has lately reprinted certain poems of 1656 and 1661, called 'Choice Drolleries.' The old form denay (deny) is still used; the u replaces a, as clutter for clatter; the word ale rimes sometimes with small, sometimes with wail, p. 117; Shakespere's bunch back becomes huncht back, p. 51. The new Substantives are blobber lips, a sing-song (poem), p. 393. The word jaw takes its slang sense in p. 120; to open his jaw (utterance). The word glee is now applied to a piece of music that is sung, p. 156. We hear of a nasty Irish being, p. 243, a corrupt form repeated in 'David Copperfield'; the old Scandinavian bygging (habitatio) was confined to the North and East of our island. The name Susan is cut down to Sue. p. 242. We hear of a blood-shot eye, p. 12. Among the Verbs are to pot (kill) a man, p. 123, soldiers keep their ranks and files, p. 145. There is the Celtic noggin. Among the Romance words are florist, dramatiske (dramatist), trouper, free quarter, which is described, since it was something new in England, p. 59; men are called save-alls, p. 51. We hear of thy Ho go, p. 34; Howell's former hougon. We hear of mackarumes (maccaroons), p. 90.

There is much of the Western dialect brought in, p. 57, as *ch'ill* (I will), *zel* (sell), my beasts be *ago* (gone), it was *azee* (seen); in this last the *a* replaces an old *i*. In p. 73

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there is an imitation of Old English, as y-tought (doctus), leire (scientia); there is the old heart-blood, p. 87, and the obsolete lordings, p. 363. The Shakesperian Interjection facks is put into a Somersetshire clown's mouth, p. 290;

it survives in Ireland as faix !

Mr. Ebsworth has reprinted another work, the 'Merry Drollery,' dating from 1661. In p. 225 slaughter is made to rime with both water and after: this seems to show that the latter word was pronounced something like arter. p. 13 both the Old English thrilling and the Dutch drilling are applied to a sword boring a hole. Among the Substantives are king-killer, stingo, brimmer, Jew's harp; there is the cry, hot codlings! p. 332. A tub is connected with preaching, p. 176. The word boor is used in scorn, p. 282. The word chit had meant catulus 300 years earlier; it is now used of a girl, p. 152. The woman's name Prudence is now cut down to Prue. Among the Verbs are knock under, with no Accusative following the last word, p. 288; in to earth a fox, p. 300, a new verb is coined from a noun, very different from the old eardien (habitare); to unearth had come a few years earlier. Wit is said to flash, p. 66, a new application of the verb. Men hang up good faces, p. 208; hence "to pull a long face." We hear of a fizzling cur, p. 143. In p. 228 a man is off the hooks; one bursts out with a ha ha, p. 221; there is the oath fore George t'is true! p. 318. We see the Dutch rummer. The Romance words are rasie (racy), fluent, mincepie. A man is called a Hector, p. 9; we read of Oliver's mermydons, p. 254; of Presbyter Jack, and of Jack in a jugler's box. In p. 198 stands "the greatest Dons in town;" here English big wigs are meant. The word item is made a noun in p. 23; and congey expresses a bow, p. 36. The word battledore, being confused with bat, is now applied to a toy, p. The word plaguy is used much like an Adverb; plaguy hard, p. 258. We read of a first couzen, p. 346, a new term; chocolate also appears.

Some of our commonest phrases are found; thus, as soon find a needle in a bottle of hay, p. 79, as he brews, let him bake, p. 224, plain as a pike staffe; fetch them over the

coals, p. 228, no man will touch her without a pair of tongues,
p. 229. Bad verse is connected with the bellman, p. 179.
In p. 89 we see—

"Three children sliding thereabouts
Upon a place so thin,
That so at last it did fall out
That they did all fall in."

Something like the other two stanzas follows, but not immediately.

The word Taffie stands for a Welshman, not Harrison's old David; the Celt uses her for she, p. 129. In 335 Teg, the later Teague, stands for an Irishman; also Shone (Shane); in p. 130 come the Irish words, Ohone, a Cram a Cree!

A fox hunt is described, p. 39, the victim appearing as Reynold; the Duke of Buckingham (Zimri) was a great lover of this pastime; and after 1660 it flourished more than in earlier ages. These 'Drolleries' are not very delicate; but we see here the practice of printing a dash instead of unpleasant words; thus in p. 52 the word for meretrix is left unprinted; it is the same with Chaucer's old word swive, p. 289. The old form snew occurs for a rime, instead of snowed, p. 30.

We have some Letters of Sir Dudley North's, written about 1660, and preserved in his brother's 'Lives of the Norths;' see ii. 302 of the edition of 1826. The d is clipped; brand new becomes bran new, p. 315. We have the sea terms, offing, and from stem to stern. A new Superlative is coined, something like uppermost; a certain ship is the headmost of the fleet, p. 307. Among the Verbs are freshen, ship seas, weather an island. There are the foreign words, jamb of a door, rivulet, factory, and the Eastern sofa and dragoman. The father of Judge Jeffreys used about this time to foretell that his son would die in his shoes (be hanged), p. 4.

Here ends this division of the English tongue; but the old-fashioned style was to last many years longer, side by side with the easier turn of phrase brought in at the Res-

toration; this we see by Sir Thomas Browne's writings. The chief objection to making 1660 the year of partition is, that thereby Milton's works are divided. But his great masterpiece had little effect upon the subjects of Charles II., if we compare it with the works of young Dryden.

# CHAPTER V.

DRYDEN'S ENGLISH.

1660-1750.

A NEW era begins with the Restoration, though certain great works still in the future, works such as those of Milton and Clarendon, were yet to recall the old style of English, illustrated in the last Chapter. Swift, who was born about this time, says many years later, when writing his 'Proposals for improving the English Tongue,' that Charles II. and his courtiers, who had long lived in France, wielded an evil influence; the Court, which used to be the standard of propriety, became for fifty years the worst school in England for that accomplishment. Plays were now written, filled with affected phrases and new conceited words. Poets brought in the barbarous habit of cutting words short, to suit the measure of the verse. But in spite of Swift's complaints, this new period abounds with great prose writers, whose easy simple style is too much neglected in our days. Dryden led the way, and was followed by a noble band.

Our attention is first called to a Satirist, whose wit did much for the cause of returned Royalty, and who was shamefully neglected by the party he served. Butler brought out the first two Parts of his 'Hudibras' in 1663 and 1664. He sounds the a both in the old and the new fashion; for places rimes with classes, mane with rein; this double sound of a lasted for seventy years. The au supplants e, as jaunty for genty (genteel); it is sounded like o in the French way, for assault rimes with bolt. The i sup-

plants a, as higgle for haggle. The word fire appears as a dissyllable in the line—

"Tho' by Promethean fire made."

The oi seems to change its sound; coil as rimes with Hylas, jointure with mind t'her. The old capricio becomes capriche, not far from caprice. The b replaces p, as drub for the old drepan (ferire). The final g is clipped in pudden. The p replaces t; hicket becomes hiccup. The final t is clipped; "fight upon tick," Mabbe's ticket. The w is not sounded; sight wou'd rimes with knighthood; the phrases I ool, I ood are still used in some shires. The long videlicet is cut down to viz., for the sake of a rime.

Among the new Substantives are trustee, turnstile, on-slaught, ranter, locket, houseful. The old crone gives birth to crony, something like gossip. The word seum is now scornfully applied to human beings. The word hand is used as a term of measurement; a certain gelding is twelve hands high. The word kite is applied to the well-known toy. Ben Jonson's pug (a puck, imp) is now used of a dog. We hear of the New Light of the Puritans, a phrase that lasted into our own Century. The ness is used to compound new Substantives, as selfishness. We see snippet, something snipped off. The phrase fop-doodle stands for stultus; I suppose this paved the way for flap-doodle, which Marryat assures us is the stuff they feed fools on. There is our common out of harm's way, wholesale critics, the twenty miles an hour pace, a man beats the wind (by) three lengths. A new kind of Apposition appears, perhaps derived from the Classics; something is done by inward light; a way as good.

Among the new Adjectives are pyebald (no longer piedbald), two-wheeled, fallow (used of soil), humdrum, wistful, blustrous. Men fight like mad; here the adjective stands for the substantive. Acts are done in cold blood; the cool blood of Wallington's time. Something is not worth the while (the time spent on it). The knight's religion is Presbyterian true blue. The old cliver of the year 1230 was perhaps confounded with the French adjective deliver; we see our clever. The else takes a Plural sense; all rivals else (alii).

There are the new Verbs to dry-nurse, to loop-hole, squelch, slur, slaughter, wheedle, imbrangle; from this last comes the noun brangle that Swift loved. There are the phrases bind him over, let lodgings, bear grutch to, go his half, lay in a stock, make use of, beat up quarters, run a-tilt at, keep pace with, as I see good (fit), smell powder, bring (in) money, make over to, take him down a peg, leave no stone unturned, fetch and carry. The take had long borne the sense of vadere; we now have take after him (imitari), where after bears its old sense of secundum. A practice is made out lawful. The old reach adds to the sense of extendere the new meaning of pervenire; they reach a place. The phrase standing fight is opposed to pursuit; this may have led to our stand-up fight. The phrase hold forth is here confined to preachers; it had meant before proceed in a general sense. A Superlative Adjective produces a new verb, to worst him. The poet speaks of some conquerors, you know whom. There is the new phrase, "a head was musketproof, as it had need to be."

Among the Adverbs are hang off and on, on holidays or so, where the so must stand for such. The out comes more into play; the old cut him work of 1630 becomes cut work out. Men stand out (resist).

As to the Prepositions, something is done on the same score (for the same reason), men are upon duty. The above is used in a moral sense; men ought to be above such fancies. They depose to things, as before they spoke to a motion. They are bred to a trade, recalling the Old English to pam pe, when purpose is denoted. Instrumentality is expressed by a new phrase; something is done by dint of hard words; the old dint had meant ictus. Manning had already had through dint of.

The word troth, standing by itself, is used as an Inter-

jection; by my is dropped.

There are the Dutch blunderbuss (donderbuss, thunderbox), trigger (trekker, puller), drill (of soldiers), bumpkin (boomken, little tree, blockhead), brandy wine, which also appears in the contraction brandy.

Among the Romance words are harangue, supplies, entity,

notice, proletarian, lampoon, rank and file, respective, join forces, trivial, hash, posture, romantic, identic, matter of fact, cross examine, a copper plate, your concerns, it concerns him, classic writer, self interest, plumcake, fribble, patrol, quarter day. There are the Greek crisis, sarcasmus (also written sarcasm), to hector, statics, eccentrick. From the Arabic comes, through the Romance, talisman; the Turkish chiaus, already seen, has given birth to the verb chowse; the London Coffie houses are mentioned. The French comrade still takes the accent on the last syllable; we see ragoust, valet de chambre, champaign (wine), flambeau, also the Italian opera; cravat comes through France from Croatia. We have the Latin classis, with its Plural classes, bearing the meaning of our class; there is the strange Plural specieses; also the phrase ex parte. The word tract (tractus) is applied to land. Something is broken in the carriage (while being carried). Heralds are said to cant (use technical terms); our canting heraldry bears a rather different sense; cant is not yet connected with religion. There is the curious Plural noun carryings on, like our later goings on; guns may carry low. One way of winning the love of ladies is said to be "swallowing toasts of bits of ribbon;" toast was soon to stand for a lady. There is a well-known reference to "the place where honour is lodged" in the human frame. The word several plainly stands for multi in the phrase several different courses. The verb pump is used for enquire. There are the phrases change hands, dissenting brethren, certain as a gun, to face about, man of honour, to cheer up, tobacco stopper. There is rally (in fight) from the Latin re, ad, ligare; rally (banter) appears in Wycherley about the same time, and comes from radulare, radere.

There are the very old phrases nim (capere), ridge (back of a horse), overthwart, jump (agree) with.

A man is loth to look a gift-horse in the mouth; fools count their chickens ere they are hatched; two words to a bargain; nine tailors make a man; men bid the Devil take the hindmost. Hudibras is compared to a sculler. when

"he's fain to love, Look one way, and another move."

This idea is a favourite one in our literature. A woman informs the hero, whom she has stricken down, that he has got her for a Tartar; hence our "catch a Tartar."

I take from Dr. Murray's Dictionary some words of this time, such as band (of music), barometer, banister, bargee, afterthought, air-pump, adad / the parent of the Irish bedad? The word adventurer is now applied to one who lives by his wits. Spelman in 1664 changed the old aerie into eyrie, thinking that the word must be derived from egg. Skeat gives us tattoo (beat of drum), from the Dutch tap and to. To this Century we owe surround, which is no translation from the French.

In 1665 Dr. Sprat brought out a sharp Review of Sorbière's travels in England; I have used the reprint of 1708, which is added to a translation of the Frenchman's book. The old Depe is now written Diep (Dieppe), p. 109; the i being probably sounded as well as the e. Among the Substantives we see Billingsgate language, p. 158. England could still strike off the long compound unneighbourly, p. 171. Men may come in for a share of things, p. 143. The to in 1220 had meant in the senses of; as "it stinks to God;" Sprat continues this unusual meaning of to; how will this sound to him? p. 162. We had long had a right to anything; we now find pretenders to learning, p. 169. Among the Romance words are ill-natured, crowned heads, rarities, the French form charlatan, ferule, romancer, romance. We hear of an obliging gentleman, p. 109; of diverting doctrine, p. 168; here the Participle is used as an Adjective, a fashion much in vogue about this time. It is strange that this Anglican Doctor speaks of the Pope's disciples in England as Catholicks, p. 130. A man is hanged in efficie, p. 141; the word is printed in Italics as being Latin. We hear of the Belles Lettres, p. 154, a phrase not printed in Italics. We find polite learning, p. 155; here the adjective does not mean courteous. The word genius had meant hitherto simply ingenium; in p. 173 we see the odd form genius's (men of talent); the word, in

this shifting of meaning, had followed in the track of the Teutonic wit. The adjective extreme is made a substantive : the other extream, p. 156. An author has a manner of turning things, p. 163; hence turn a compliment, and many such phrases. The vain stuff of 1580 now becomes simply stuff (nonsense), p. 164; it was soon to be used as an Interjection. The word surloin reappears in p. 175, after a long sleep; the usual derivation of the term is a fable. There is the Greek pragmatical. We find the old phrase the King's ill-willers, p. 143. Sprat, in p. 159, touches on the Frenchman's complaint, that he could not understand the English pronunciation of Latin; the defence is, that all nations speak Latin as they pronounce their Mother Tongue; the English at this time must have sounded their vowels in a way very different from the French usage. Clarendon's remark is quoted in p. 170, that hardly any language in the world can translate the English phrase good nature; this "ornament of our language" had certainly not been known a Century earlier. The neglect of the unities of time and place on our stage is commented upon; Sprat, happy critic, defends his country by saying, that for the last fifty years (that is, since Shakespere's death) the English stage has been guiltless of such absurdities, as this neglect implies, p. 166. So famous were English divines, that the Dutch made bold with our sermons, as well as with our fishing, p. 173. The 'Icon Basilike,' it appears, is a "book which we dare oppose to all the treasures of the Eastern and Western Languages," p. 173.

Wycherley wrote his four 'Comedies' between 1659 and 1671, if we may trust the dates he gave in his old age to Pope. His new words and phrases (many of them are repeated by Dryden) seem a lively comment on the tend-

encies of the reign of Charles II. I begin with

## LOVE IN A WOOD,1

Here the aw is still used for French ou, as chawed

I have used Leigh Hunt's 'Old Dramatists' (Routledge, 1880). I refer to the pages of this work here, and also when I come to Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar.

(chewed) jests. The u supplants i, as snub for the old snib. There is the contraction don't (do not); the former gillot (puella) of 1530 makes way for jilt, which, moreover, becomes a verb. The old cytere (cithara) gives birth to the fiddler's kit. The k is softened; the fikin (vagari) of 1440 becomes fidget, p. 12. The l is added, as quibble, the old quip. Among the new Substantives are matchmaker, linkboy, pinner (vestis), marker (at tennis), shyness, pit (of theatre). The word for has not yet got our sense of the word; it seems to mean merely stultus, and is applied to a starched citizen, who makes no pretensions to dress; townfops are mentioned elsewhere. The word wit no longer represents sapiens; in p. 12 the court-wit, the coffee-wit, the iudge-wit or critic are all described; the first of these is able to write a lampoon; in p. 16 wit stands for a riotous profligate. A parent calls her daughter huswife (hussy), p. 17. The noun dun (creditor) is seen, due to the old verb dunien (sonare); the dun thunders at your door. The old waschunge (lotio) becomes simply a wash. We hear of Park-time (time to go into the Park). The scornful Vocative child is addressed to a young person, p. 18. The old quacksalver is cut down to quack. Something is said to be of long standing, p. 22; Latimer had used the noun in a very different sense. Among the Adjectives we read of a happy thought, p. 30; like the happy writer of p. 16. There is the comment, "t'is very fine," p. 26. A man is worse than his word, p. 33. There is great confusion of the cases of Pronouns, as thee and I; us could not deny. In p. 33 stands it was me you followed; hence our common it's me. The thee and you are often addressed to the same person in one speech. The it is used in a new sense; since you will have it (the truth), p. 7. Among the Verbs are put to the blush, keep up with, cock his hat, match ribbons, set me down (from a carriage), I take your word, keep him in countenance, take a liberty, disown, give me my revenge. A man draws with a woman, p. 5; hence a waggoner on the road was likely to draw up with (court) Jeanie Deans, as Scott wrote 160 years later. The old you mistake gives way to a new Passive form; you are mistaken, p. 17. We

have seen a tearing groan about 1610; in p. 17 we read of tearing (boisterous) wits, and in p. 41 of tearing ladies; hence come our tearing spirits. Our modern toss up is represented by I'll throw up cross or pile, p. 18. A man looks his friend out, p. 26; we substitute up for out. Men unbend themselves, p. 30; here we drop the last word. A man proposes to make a disreputable girl honest by marrying her, p. 35. A woman has but one gown to her back, p. 20; this to stands for the earlier on and the later for.

There is the Low German fob; fob of liberality, p. 5;

we use it only for watch-pocket.

The Romance words are raillery, jackpudding, pomatum, grimace, bib (of a child), cash-keeper, modish, counterplot. The word Mistress is still applied to an unmarried girl; she is called Miss by a most respectful lover, p. 52, which is something new; but the old miss, in its evil sense (misswoman, amica), is seen in p. 30. The noun treat appears, and is plainly a novelty; "fetch us a treat, as you call it," says an old-fashioned Alderman, p. 20, when ordering a collation; this treat is also made a verb. We hear of a lady's style, p. 14; hence the later stylish. We read of chairmen and chairs, a new mode of conveyance. The word assignation, in its worst sense, stands in p. 27. Men play on the square (honestly), p. 25. A woman diverts her griefs, p. 33; a dance diverts her when sad, p. 35. We hear of the old Pall Mall, p. 13. There is the Italian gusto (taste); china appears in a catalogue of furniture, p. 20; coffee-house sages are by this time well known, p. 5. At taverns we meet with both the old drawer and the new waiter. There is the new phrase led captain. A man, to express his unwillingness to answer a question, replies with your servant, p. 8; the same phrase is afterwards used when a guest is welcomed, p. 48. A wit is severe upon certain things, p. 12. A man is said to be solvable (solvent), p. 22; insolvencies appear about this date. We see the noun rencounter, p. 25; our pressmen persist in going back to the French form of this word. A trick will not pass, p. 31; here, I suppose, observation ought to follow the verb.

As to Proverbs, we see walls have ears, familiarity breeds contempt.

## THE GENTLEMAN DANCING MASTER.

Here the i supplants ee, as a merry grig (Greek); the o supplants a, as shock dog for Howell's shag dog; we see the contraction won't, like don't. The ch replaces t, as sploach (macula). There are the new Substantives butter-milk, half-crown, snuff-box, and sputter, formed from spout; we hear of a girl being in the teens, referring to thirteen, etc., p. 55. There is a hint of pin money, p. 67, where a bride asks for advance money, five hundred pounds for pins. The words gipsy, jade, and flirt are now applied to women; we also hear of a jilflirt, p. 53; jilt had already appeared. A man's luggage is called the things, p. 47. Great scorn is expressed for old Queen Elizabeth furniture, p. 67. Among the Adjectives is unthinking; also hugeous glad; hugely, like the later vastly, was to be long a favourite Adverb. The one stands for me; you frighten one, p. 45. Among the Verbs are I'd have you to know, pick and choose, take up with it, stand corrected, cocked hat. There is take the plie, p. 54, here marked as a new phrase; it was loved by Macaulay. Among the Prepositions are at any rate, where the at supplants Heywood's in; you are at your beastliness, heir to something, out of humour; the command is given, about (round) with her, p. 52, like bout ship. There is the Interjection pshaw!

There are the Dutch words grum (afterwards supplanted by gruff) and mump (cheat), which Macaulay used in his

History.

Among the Romance words are travesty, unconcerned, second hand coach, complaisant; also beau monde. A woman may be spirited away, p. 47. A coach ought to be sociable, p. 67; from this adjective a vehicle was afterwards named. We hear of advance money, p. 67 (money paid in advance). We see the proverbs dreams go by the contraries; forewarned, forearmed:

#### THE COUNTRY WIFE.

The initial b is dropped in the oath egad; there are contractions like cit (citizen); also be'nt (be not), p. 90, as in our modern baint you. Among the new Substantives are settlements (marriage), cross breeding (in raising stock), strapper. We hear of love at first sight, a black coat (parson). The word seat now means a country mansion, p. 86. There is the name Biddy. We read of the drawing room at Whitehall, p. 74; forty years earlier this had been written withdrawing room. In p. 82 a speech is made, to which comes the retort, that's a good one! here the one seems to express sentiment. Among the Verbs stand snack (go shares), p. 81; a new form of the old snatch. We have here fight your battles, do your business (ruin you), club with him, pin himself upon you. In p. 78 we hear of a teadrinking fop. We have already seen considering thy youth in Chaucer; the Active Participle begins to be much developed about this time; in p. 97 stands supposing we had drunk; this is a Dative Absolute, (us) supposing. A new adverb appears; devilishly deceived, p. 98. There was to be a new use of for; I'll take care for one, p. 73 (for myself); this led to I for one. Men love out of their rank, p. 77. The new Interjections are Gemini and he he; the laugh that rather later supplanted the old te he ! There is the Scandinavian verb thrum, something like drum; also squab (pinguis). The Romance words are operator (in physic), burlesque, to junket. We hear of a man with a title (lord), a dressing room, man of pleasure. A quack is still addressed as Domine Doctor, p. 89. There is the new phrase in reckoning time, a quarter of a minute past eleven, p. 70. Both horses and ladies may be aired, p. 74. People talk of their place-house in the country, p. 74. A man is bubbled (tricked) of something, p. 81; a lady is squired about, p. 90. We see hocus pocus; the old derivation of this, hoc est corpus, is now given up. There is the very French idiom he has reason, p. 71; the form raillieur (railer, rallyer), p. 75, kept its ground for many years. Wycherley, a Salopian, uses the old word gamesome, which

is first found in Salop. He talks of tousing and mousing people, just as Tyndale had done. The town ladies freely use the Participle damned; one of them spits to show her disgust, p. 110. In p. 79 stands the well-known story of the confessor who taught the hostler to grease the horses' teeth.

#### THE PLAIN DEALER.

The a replaces e, as confidant, in the sense of a keeper of secrets. Shakespere's voluntary is now replaced by volun-The i replaces e; the old on kenbow becomes on kimbow, akimbo. There is the contraction d'ye for do ye. The old gobbet (piece of work) is cut down to job, p. 139. We see both the old tarpaulin (nauta) and the contraction tar. Among the new Substantives are nincompoop, catcall, game cock, hunks. We see box (at a theatre), leading strings, wooden leg, woman of business, meeting house, weather glass, holiday captain. The Scotch talk of an unfriend; in p. 104 a man is called my no friend. The Northern words dowdy and tiresome are brought to London. The word bully has lost its old kindly sense, and means a noisy coward, p. 137. There is the contraction *Jerry* for Jeremiah. A startling act done by a lady is related with the comment there's for you, p. 113; I suppose a lady is dropped after the verb. Men laugh on your side, p. 115; hence must come "laugh on the other side of your mouth." The Adjective stands for the adverb in p. 115, use him as bad (as others are used). Among the verbs are bilk, bid fair for, a chopping boy, snap him up (in talk), run the gauntlet, dip an estate, rig him out (with clothes), think better on't, play the card, take her off his hands. Some of these phrases, though 200 years old, are still reckoned slang. The phrase blow up seems to bear the sense of abuse in p. 105. A man is killing with ladies, p. 115; hence lady-killer. A person drops away money in a lawsuit, p. 119; here we suppress the adverb. The word shame passed from dedecus into dolus, and became a new cant word in London; men sham and put shams upon others, p. 124; Macaulay classes this word with mob; both terms came into great vogue a few years later. In p. 107 the hero, in one sentence, uses eight verbs compounded with out, as outbray, etc. In p. 116 stands the polite I beg your pardon. The verb to lawyer is coined in p. 129. There is the phrase one knows not where to have you, p. 130. The on and of are confounded as much as ever; "I wish I were well out on't" stands in p. 119. Conjunctions are made nouns; something is not to be done upon ifs and ands, p. 120. There is the Interjection O la / p. 123. The Scandinavian words are slattern, doze. A word of Harvey's appears in the proper name Mrs. Hoyden, who calls people by their

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last word into parsnips.

Dryden's comedy, 'Sir Martin Marr-all,' dating from 1667, was taken from Molière; many of Wycherley's new words appear again. The d is added to round off a word, as schollard. A grown-up person is called a baby. There are the compounds thick skulled and soft headed. Among the Verbs are let out (secrets), leave the field free, beat him to a mummy, it is thrown away upon you, a man hugs himself (is proud). No one comes near me (rivals me), a new phrase. There is the phrase teach your grandam how; here there is a break, so we cannot tell if the reference to eggs follows. We see and you go to that; our modern version of this is if you come to that. The verb wish, about this time, often stands where we should say hope; I wish it prove so. The form dog now replaces the former dodge; to dog a man. There is the phrase my blood is up. The for appears in a sense something like one of its meanings in 1320; go thy ways for a fool. There is the oath ods bobs. Among the Romance words are Nonconformist, comical, serenade, poor devil, a grain of sense. Udall had written bear off a stroke; this seems to lead to carry off (the business). A man may make fierce love; a fool is described as no conjuror; this phrase Canning was long afterwards to apply to Addington. It is well to be on the sure side. There is lapsus linguæ, ignoramus, and virtuoso; the new town phrase, you have reason, is laughed at. A man is said to enter à propos.

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Dryden's 'Marriage a la Mode' dates from 1673; here we catch our first glimpse of many a French word that has been later adopted into English. We find the new Substantives helpmate, outwork; a heat is connected with horses running; jockey at the beginning of Act V. seems to be a

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is connected with night. There is the old form gent (not genteel). A favourite expression of the poet Bayes (Dryden) is gadsookers! also and all that, which is constantly tacked on at the end of a sentence; Pope used it at the end of a line. The hero once uses I purtest, a favourite asseveration for the next Century. He employs the French word tuant when he thinks his lines very killing, p. 99; he calls himself clara voyant, p. 73, which is now a term of Mesmerism. In p. 107 he says that he loves reasoning in verse; certainly no man ever surpassed Dryden in that majestic art, though his greatest efforts in this line were yet to come.

Dr. Murray gives us aide-de-camp, acclimatize, agio, banter, auxiliary, arson, atop of, thorough bass, basso relievo, as new words of the time; there is the Malay a muck. The word amusement changes its meaning from distraction to recreation;

diversion must be the connecting link.

Sir William Petty, a man far beyond his age, wrote his 'Political Arithmetic' about 1677; it was printed a few vears later (Arber's 'English Garner,' vi. 323). The new Substantives are cowkeeper, ropemaker; certain produce of the fields is called roots, p. 365; potatoes are called "a breadlike root," p. 352, a new Adjective. There is the new Verb outsell: low lands are drowned by wet weather, p. 370. A calculation is made in p. 382 of numbers, allowing for sickness; this is a revived idiom, like Wycherley's supposing, and Butler's granting this, a year or two later. We have seen I cannot but, etc., in 1470; we now have, in p. 377, I can but wish, whence comes our I only wish. There is the new Adverb to leeward, p. 356; it is odd that we keep the Old English sound hleow in the Adverb, while we stick to the Scandinavian hlæ in the noun lee. As to Prepositions. a calculation of numbers is made, head for head. The at of price is prefixed to a new phrase, at 17 years' purchase, p. 366. Something is lost upon the sale of certain goods, p. 386; this seems to come from lend upon usury. There is the Scandinavian smuggle; ketch (still surviving in our bombketch) comes from the Turkish caique. The Romance words are ad libitum, ad infinitum, quota, to underpeople, manufacture, plebian (plebeian), generality. Religion hath establishment in

certain parts, p. 343; our Church was later to be called "The Establishment." The Latin per ousts its Teutonic brother, 2<sup>s.</sup> per head, p. 353. The word standard now expresses rate of measurement, p. 381. A fond (fund) is made for security, p. 387. There is the compound sea-line. Petty tells us that the lawyers strongly objected to introducing registries of titles, p. 345; many of our poor laboured, only to drink, p. 353. He points out the folly of restricting Irish trade, p. 375; he wishes that the Three Kingdoms

may be united in one Parliament, p. 377.

Butler brought out the third part of his 'Hudibras' in 1678. He makes the last syllable of enjoy rime to way, p. 240 and elsewhere; the ou is still sounded in the French way, for house rimes with the last syllable of boutefeus, p. 263. The oy still keeps its old sound of French ou in Croysado, p. 270; the French sound of a is seen when Nature is made to rime with water, p. 322. Among the Substantives are better half (conjux), meeting-house, short-hand, trapes (a jade), whence our verb to trapes, raw heads and bloody bones, nest egg, gimcrack, jiggumbob (our thingumbob), weathergage. In p. 229 we hear of the wear and tear of conscience. The word jockey seems to take the new sense of a rider of The word jockey seems to take the new sense of a rider of races in p. 239. There is the new phrase pay in kind, p. 267. We see the new adjective fleet (citus). The word awkward bears the sense of morosus, p. 298, just as we now apply it to temper; Palsgrave had employed it to English pervers. There is the phrase stark staring mad, p. 207. A horse has a further and a nearer side, p. 284; we now say the off and the near side. There is the curious grammar, who got who, p. 295, for the sake of the rime. Among the Verbs are lay himself out to, come in (into) play, a casting voice, do no good (effect nothing), lay them neck and heels, spring mines, go halves, go a share with, throw up the game, ring the changes, outwit. There is an allusion to a well-known game; love your loves with A's and B's, p. 224. There is the favourite catch; cross, I win; and pile, you lose, p. 300; here we now substitute heads and tails. We see the new use of the Active Participle, as in Wycherley and Petty; but granting (si) now we should agree, p. 212. As to Prepositions, below refers to dignity; judge it below him, p. 200. A mare is in foal; something is paid in full. There is the verb nab from Scandinavia. The Romance words are buffalo, detachment, pendulum, piquet (the game), the reserve (of an army), grill, stroll, parade, risker, topic, miscarriage, contraband, old-fashioned, a clear stage, master-stroke, truckle to, carry double, square the circle. The word face now expresses impudentia, p. 197. The word specie stands for pecunia, p. 279; in specie must stand for in visible coin. In p. 295 the profession stands for the whole body of lawyers. In p. 271 a mass stands for a Presbyterian minister; hence mass John: we saw Mas (master) parson in the year 1550. Racers win the vost, p. 221; a new use of the word. Our adverb genteely appears in p. 244; genteel had been written gentil fifty years earlier. The word blackguard is still connected with menial occupation in p. 234. A man saves his tide, p. 249; this must come from saving time. The word nonplus is made a transitive verb, p. 251. A man is left perdu, p. 284. We hear of French valets, p. 322; here de chambre is dropped; Irish footmen are bracketed with the foreigners. The word complaisance is pronounced with the accent on the first and third syllables, p. 217. There is the new phrase in order to an end, p. 307. We see old forms like advowtry, gallowses, card (chart); aches is still pronounced as a dissyllable, p. 217, and this was to last fifty years longer.

Many of the papers in the 'Lives of the Norths' date from about 1680. We hear that Lord Sunderland and Titus Oates used to employ a most affected pronunciation, as faarty, taarn, saurve, traison (forty, turn, serve, treason), ii. 60. A certain party were called Trimmers; Lord Guilford was nicknamed Slyboots, p. 169. There are the Verbs take fire, go to the expence, pick holes, kidnap; this last verb shows that kid now bore the slang sense of puer. Jeffreys used to speak of "giving a lick with the rough side of his tongue," ii. 32. When Tory healths were drunk, the cry huzza was raised, iii. 123; this was derived from Harvey's hussa (clamor), and was to be supplanted many years later by the Scandinavian hurrah. There are the foreign words

privateer, corsair (called also galley of Corso, iii. 80), resident (legatus), to mint; we see the famous mob (mobile vulgus). There is the proverb, "Anything for a quiet life," iii. 390; we are told, in iii. 375, that the three best doctors are Diet, Quiet, and Merriman. The old phrase blind Bayard lasts even to this time; it is applied to Sir Dudley North, iii. 116. A phrase or two in the same book dates from about 1690, as shares in a company; also tariff, an Arabic word that came to us through Spain and France.

Aubrey wrote his 'Lives of Eminent Men' in 1680, handing down to us a mass of priceless information; these were published in 1813. The a replaces i, as landscape, p. 401. The author tells us that his Wiltshire countrymen pronounced guest as gast, p. 596. The y supplants e, as balcony. The old quoir of 1510 is now written choir, p. 260. The f stands for th in the phrase no kiff or kin to him, p. 364.

Among the new Substantives are back-blow, hasty-pudding, cheapness, play-booke, priestcraft. We see tick (of a watch) formed from the sound, p. 203. Certain figures are big as the life, p. 233; we here drop the. The new words sham and shammer appear in pp. 244 and 245; the latter is explained to be a teller of harmless falsehoods. The Low Dutch and High Dutch languages are distinguished in p. 247; after this time the latter was usually supplanted by the term German. Mention is made of hookes and eies, p. 304, reminding us of one of the best puns of Bishop Wilberforce. The word gang is used scornfully of a drunken company, p. 372. The ster is once more employed to compound songster (cantor), p. 446; the Old English sangistre had meant only cantatrix. We hear of a book published with cutts (engravings), p. 468. Raleigh spoke broad Devonshire, p. 519; here the substantive stands for the adjective. An unhappy life, led by a married couple, is expressed by dog and catt, p. 544. Among the adjectives we remark hard student, a little (short) mile. A man keeps his coach, p. 219, a new use of the pronoun. There is a curious parenthesis in p. 625; on his (as he thought) deathhed.

Among the new Verbs are tag, simmer, foreshorten, un-

hinge; there are the phrases care to have it, taken ill (sick), knock him in the head, bring it in fashion, work problems, lodge money with, pick a hole in his coat (find fault), take wind (become known), set his name to (a book), sit for his picture, have one foot in the grave. The should is still used in the Old English way; he told that he should meet (he met), p. 202. The Infinitive is set first, for the sake of emphasis; preach he did, p. 422. The imitation of the French Passive Participle was extended by Henry Marten, who divided the House into nodders and noddees, p. 437. Hudibras tooke extremely, p. 262; here an Accusative is dropped; we further hear of a taking doctrine in p. 372. People blesse themselves that, etc. (express surprise that), p. 472. Sir Henry Savill would say, "give me the plodding student," p. 525; the Imperative here expresses the Latin malo. Thoughts darted in Hobbes' mind, p. 607; this is a new Intransitive Verb.

As to Prepositions, people have a great loss in a certain man, p. 300; a continuation of an idiom of 1220. Children are left on the parish, p. 387. A man is upon tryall, p. 404. A person's genius lay to the mechanics, p. 496.

There is the Dutch word plug; also etch, which new art

Aubrey explains, p. 401.

Among the Romance words are portico, oratorye (eloquence), lingua Franco (sic), pocket pistol, pocket book, humanist (so Boyle is styled), laboratory, remarque, remarqueable, catafalco, self-praise, oral, memoirs, prospect (view), ballot, umbrella (shade for eyes, p. 508), intimate friend, an original (picture), fountaine head, practitioner (medicus), magnifying glasse, undergraduate, penurious, Stentorian, picture in miniature, a great bargain, expunge. Girls learn the use of the Globes, p. 228: Bacon, the philosopher's father, is said to have built a Gothique house, p. 232; I suspect that this would now be called Tudor. A good view is called Belvidere, p. 235. A merchant retires from business, p. 247. A new noun is compounded from an Active Participle; piercingness of eye, p. 321. A man is envoyé from a Queen to a Pope, p. 325; the accent is printed over the word. We hear of intrigues behind the curtaine (as they say), p. 350: Dryden

had already written behind the scenes. Milton's friend Skinner appears as chaire-man of the Rota Club, p. 372. The word minute is found in various senses; the minutes of a meeting, p. 372 (a sense occurring in 1473); a minute watch is made, p. 386; Aubrev is minute in his statement, p. 594. Ben Jonson was very good company, p. 538; here company stands for companion, the thing for the person. The word exercise had been used in the last Century for prayer; it stands in p. 562 for a schoolboy's performance. Harvey is called the inventor (discoverer) of the circulation of the blood, p. 628; we no longer use the word in this sense. Certain things escape my memory, p. 630. There is liable, p. 617, which comes from ligare, lier. We see print shop, p. 401, which shows that print had come to stand for picture. The old quadrant of a College is replaced by quadrangle, p. 422. A man has interest with Government, p. 483. The adverb anonymously is printed in Greek characters in the middle of the English text, p. 243.

In the contemporary Letters, prefixed to Aubrey's 'Lives,' we see spring tide, bulky, oval, drugster (druggist), Premier Minister (applied to Clarendon), p. 62, pre-ingage, perfect it; proposalls are connected with marriage, p. 153, but these here seem to mean money agreements. We hear that Boyle was laughed at, about 1691, for using new-coined words like ignore and opine, p. 159. Rabbi Smith of Magdalene writes that he is not cut out for a post, p. 210. Hickes talks of a DD, p. 11. Aubrey holds to the fashion of his father's days, when he puts scraps of Latin into his text, as in p. 594; this pedantry was soon to vanish. The word gin is still used in its old sense of contrivance, p. 608. We hear that coffee was drunk by the Rota Club so early as the year 1659; see p. 371.

Among the new words of this time are namesake, slug (for shooting), to hitch, earshot, lapdog, sketch (from the Dutch), shabby (from scabby), rubber of a game, browbeat, dishabille, sylph. The old form Abbatess (Abbess) still survives. Dryden used agreements, and the word was in vogue for fifty years; it now usually appears in its French form. These two last words I have taken from Dr. Murray's

Dictionary, which also gives us ballot box, bambow (bamboo), bandylegs; there is avast, derived from the Dutch, like many other sea terms; the aye is repeated twice when an answer is given, as ai ai.

Congreve's plays range between 1693 and 1700.1 I

begin with

### OLD BACHELOR.

The a replaces o, as in the oath gad! used by ladies of fashion. The u replaces o, as chuck under the chin, the French choquer. The p replaces k, as sharper for sharker. There is the childish pronunciation of tum and delous for come and jealous, pp. 161, 165; this is in a dialogue between a coaxing husband and wife. The word physiognomy is cut down to phiz, p. 163; this habit of contraction was now coming in. Among the new Substantives are a blind, a whet, a hangdog, idler, prig (stultus). We hear of a good riddance, of a kid-leather glove, which we shorten; of a woman's (lady's) man, p. 164. The word scribble is confused with scraul (crawl); hence we hear of a scrawl (epistola), p. 169. A maid is called an Abigail, p. 157. Among the new Adjectives are deathless, flushy; one adjective is prefixed to another, as devilish smart, p. 153; an active participle is prefixed to an adjective, as a swinging long cloak, p. 157; a passive participle is prefixed to an adjective, as damn'd hot, p. 153. The word great is used for noble; was not that (sentiment) great? p. 153; George Eliot is fond of the phrase "a great fellow." The word fulsome is now coupled with the idea of flattery, p. 150; the foul (ful) here conveys the sense of nauseous. The it is used in the old indefinite way; have a happy time on't (of it), p. 160. There is the new Verb outgrow; also the phrases put out of conceit with, sleep like a top, make me sick to hear you, show you up (stairs), have all the talk to yourself, mind your own business, know not what thou would'st be at, before I know where I am, unlicked cub, look like a Christian (be well dressed), make a night on't

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I use Leigh Hunt's 'Old Dramatists' (Edition of 1880) for Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar.

(Mabbe had something like this), see (escort) him out of doors, make up (repair) a reputation, p. 167. A man is put upon (deceived), p. 158; (people put a trick on him). The verb ogle is used in our sense, which differs much from that of the Sixteenth Century, p. 157. The verb come is suppressed in now it's out, p. 169. A man is out of pocket, p. 152; he is down in the mouth, p. 163. Among the Prepositions are paid at sight, up to the ears, blind to it, a papist in his heart, upon second thoughts, you have such a way with you. There is which way's the wind? p. 163; here a from must be dropped. There are a shoal of new Interjections, as bless me! by the Lord Harry! bye bye! (good bye), p. 161. I am slap dash down in the mouth; goodness have mercy upon me! p. 167; suggesting our goodness (be) gracious! Ladies begin sentences with hang me, if, etc. There are the forms pauh ! phuh ! the word in p. 175 is written pooh! In p. 148 stands the deuse take me, if; this word had not appeared, I think, since the year 1400. There is the chorus toll-loll-dera, p. 163. We see our bluff, which seems to come from the Dutch: it is here a proper name.

Among the Romance words are April fool, Jesuit's powder, Madeira wine, dormant, recollect, scurrilous. There are the phrases my interest is to, etc., business is not my element, force a smile, present (introduce) you, no matter for that, it sits easy on me, try on things, turn the corner, carry it too far, powder horn. The banker is encroaching upon the older goldsmith, p. 149. A sportsman covers a partridge, aiming his gun, p. 150. The word ungrateful bears the new sense of molestus; an ungrateful office, p. 158, rather like the later invidious. Something happens the year round, p. 153; here we prefix all. The word entirely is used in its earliest sense of 1290; love thee entirely, p. 149. There is the old phrase sell it better cheap, p. 171. We have the proverb talk of the Devil, see where he comes, p. 168.

## DOUBLE DEALER.

There are the new Substantives homethrust, dish of tea,

town talk, hartshorn, fib. There is the curious Adjective uncomeatable, p. 181. A person is not to be found high or low, p. 196. Among the Verbs is the curious Future form my father-in-law that is to be; also meet your match, meet my wishes, cut his teeth, to underbid, a strapping lady, shift the scene, wife-ridden (henpecked). The word over is used in a new sense: to have it over (overpast), p. 176. As to Prepositions, we see be upon the broad grin, punctual to the minute. The new Interjections are O crimine! used by a lady; O dear! p. 200; can it be short for dear God? the later dear me must have imitated ah me! Among the Romance words are guzzle, misplace, curtain lecture, turn the tables, turn a compliment, turn up trump, change sides. The fashionable folk use many French words, as the bel air or brillant, p. 179; look je ne sais quoi. The beau appears, p. 201; and belle was soon to follow. We see critically, p. 175, used for "in a critical moment." In the same page the word taste is used for nice judgment. A man is said to want a manner, p. 179; this differs from manners. A person is called a mediocrity, p. 179. A man, when enraged, is said to be in disorder, p. 183. We read of "virtue, religion, and such cant," p. 185; the last word still means "technical jargon." A lady is called an engaging creature, p. 190; a new sense of the verb; these Participles were now much used as Adjectives. Something shocks a lady, p. 198; a new sense of the verb. There is asterism (our asterisk), p. 187. We see the proverb cut a diamond with a diamond. p. 177.

### LOVE FOR LOVE.

The e replaces a, as demm you, p. 214; the free-spoken lady here forestalling Mr. Mantalini. The old ou is written oo, in the oath oons / (wounds!), p. 212. The former shamefast is corrupted into shamefaced, p. 218. There is the new Substantive flip (the sailor's drink); we find the cat of nine tails (flagellum), dirt pie, chip of the old block; we saw something like this in Mabbe. A young

lady is told to drop the vulgar noun smock, and say linen, p. 214. There is the coaxing be a good girl, p. 210, when the speaker wants to get something out of the lady. There is our common "I have looked for you like anything," p. 231; and the famous O sister, every way (in every sense), p. 213. The old Accusative hine (illum) reappears, as tell 'n (tell un), p. 218. Among the new Verbs are chuckle (perhaps from choke), henpecked; and the phrases look you there now, go to loggerheads, know his own mind. The old help still keeps its old sense of prevent: "I was glad to help it (the length of my play) where I could," p. 202. A gentleman inserts says I into a sentence more than once, p. 207. In p. 223 is the question what's here to do? we still hear "a great to do" (ado). There is the adverb woundy, used by a sailor, p. 226; woundy angry; this may be the old wonder-angry, or some reference to the oath wounds. The sailor uses the oath mess (mass), p. 217, which, as a general rule, had died out; an old nurse uses another old oath, Marry and Amen, p. 215; the last two words are new; hoity toity stands in p. 219; and fiddle begins to come in; there is the scornful answer to a threat of the rod, a fiddle of a rod! Among the Romance words are raffle, callous; there are the phrases double down a page, in their true colours, pay the piper, force a tree (in growth), head quarters. We have the Italian solo and sonata; tabby cat from the Arabic, in which utabi means a rich waved silk. India furnished our bowl of punch, p. 218, with its five ingredients. A young lady is known as Miss Prue; this a few years earlier would have been Mistress Prue. The word second is made a substantive and is used of time, p. 219; minute had come a little earlier. The word blackguard seems to be on the way to change; it is no longer applied to the inmates of the kitchen, but to a lawyer, a parson, or the Devil, p. 219; the colour black being common to all these proposed helpers. The sailor (he now first appears very prominent on our stage) uses the term turn in (go to bed), p. 222; in the same page we read of a finished man, which here means "mature man." In p. 221 we see a favourite rime of ours"A soldier and a sailor, A tinker and a tailor."

We must not kiss and tell, p. 214. Silence gives consent, p. 218.

#### WAY OF THE WORLD.

The a is clipped, for attender becomes tender (navis), p. 267. The e still keeps the sound of French ê, for scene rimes with maintain, p. 259. The e supplants a, as mem for ma'am, madam, used by a maid; they now usually sound it as mum. The i replaces a; a rustic knight says, "I don't stand shill I, shall I" (shilly shally), p. 274. The p replaces b; the Shakesperian bumburd here appears as bumper, p. 279. Among the new Substantives are swimmingness (in the eye), soaker (drinker), punster; we see strong box, tale of a cock and bull, bible outh. A man proposes to turn his wife to grass, p. 275; I have met with grass widow in a work of this time, Connor's 'Account of Poland.' There is the curt truce with your similitudes, p. 267. The word for seems to slide into our sense of the word; it is applied to a man who substitutes town notions for his old country ideas, p. 274. A maid's lover is called your Philander, p. 282; this has given us a new verb. The word time is applied to apprenticeship; out of your time, p. 274. There is the Adjective rantipole; we hear of wry faces. There is our common phrase to say fairer, p. 284. As to Pronouns, the difference between thou and you is well marked when the rustic knight greets his fashionable brother; wounded pride makes a wonderful difference between the Salopian's first and second sentence; the whole scene is one of the best hits ever made by the Comic Muse. In p. 271 stands there was something in it. The all is prefixed to an abstract noun; I am all obedience, p. 278. There is the new Verb coo; also the phrases put on their grave faces, take her to pieces, call cousins, get nothing out of him, come down (with money), p. 270, keep up my spirits, make you advances (in love), make his addresses. The verb butter now takes the sense of adulari, p. 259. The verb knock up is used for turbare, p. 263, referring to

a man at his lodgings. A person is set in to drinking, p. 276; perhaps this led to the noun set to. A maid, narrating a speech made by another person, interlards it with says he, six times over, p. 270. A growing girl is described as going in her fifteen, p. 283; hence came rising fifteen. A noisy man is requested to make his bear-garden flourish somewhere else, p. 287; this capital phrase Scott puts into the mouth of his Antiquary. A man is unbred, p. 272; this was soon to be corrupted into underbred. A person hits off wit, p. 273; the off replaces an older of. The verb bear is followed by an Infinitive; she will not bear to be catechised, p. 283. In p. 277 stands independent on her bounty; this on we, as usual, change into of, though dependent keeps the true preposition. There is a remarkable phrase in p. 287, to (his) advice all is owing; this led to the new preposition owing to this (ob hoc), which appeared a few years later. In the same page persons are said to be within call; that is, the limits of a call. In the phrase he is turned of forty, p. 272, we now drop the Preposition. As to Interjections, the old by'rlady is put into the mouth of the uncouth Salopian, p. 274; also anan? answering to our what do you mean? p. 277; this is the old anon, with its meaning much changed. Among the Romance words are pulp, bobbin, cherry brandy, lingo, decoy duck, pincushion, odium. There are the phrases a turn of expression, halfpay, master key, the first impression. There are the French terms tête-a-tête, governante, toilet, belle assemblée, coquette; also olio, from the Spanish olla. Gaza and Mosul here furnish us with gauze and muslin. The vapours are now a recognised disease of the mind, p. 260. The word concern bears the meaning of anxietas, p. 265. One lady's favourite adjuration is, as I am a person! p. 270 (great personage); in our day this person is used to snub an inferior. Men are toasted when healths are drunk, p. 278; a lady appears as a toast, p. 272. We hear of a lady's airs, p. 272. The chaplain of a gaol is called the ordinary, p. 273. We hear of passages in a man's life; a new phrase, p. 275. The word abandoned is used for God-forsaken; my abandoned nephew, p. 281. The verb tender keeps one of its old senses in p. 261, as you tender your ears; baby still stands for doll, p. 283, and this was to last for twenty years; hence our baby house; fox keeps its Shakesperian sense of gladius, p. 285, in the Salopian's mouth. There is our common forgive and forget, p. 285; also snug's the word, p. 263; Shakespere had had pardon's the word (watchword). A Salopian begs to be remembered to his friends round the Wrekin, p. 274; to these friends Farquhar was soon to dedicate one of his best plays.

About this time we see the new words cricket (the game), bank note, bankrupcy, base relief (replacing the Italian form of the word); a man may be assuming and back his opinion; dub takes the new sense of appellare. At the end of this Century ie was pronounced in our present way in bier and fusilier. The oi was still pronounced as ui in certain words, but choice and certain others were sounded as now. The oi sometimes bore the sound of our eye. See Ellis on Pronunciation, p. 134.

In passing from Congreve to our next author, we go from the bale to the bote, as our forefathers would have said. Jeremy Collier brought out his famous 'Short View of the English Stage' in 1698. We seem to have begun in some words to sound ea like the French i, for we see intreague. There is both gentile and genteel, the old and the new form. The a changes to o, for the noun romp is formed from the verb ramp. The n replaces l; Pulcinello becomes Punchinello, our Punch ('Defence of the Short View,' p. 13). Among the new Substantives are merry Andrew, finery, underplot. We see woman of the town (meretrix), p. 20. Collier is fond of top-lady, meaning chief heroine; hence came the surname of a well-known writer. The phrase play the Turk is used for behaving cruelly, p. 166. The noun throw had hitherto been connected with dice; in p. 101 a man has a throw at Ministers; shy is now commonly substituted for this throw. We read of a flight (of fancy), p. 167; of vaulting on the high ropes, p. 168. The adjective loose is made a substantive in give loose to, p. 163. A man betrays his trust, p. 213; here the noun stands for "something entrusted to him." So far

back as the year 1220, as we see by a poem of that date, English peasants had been loth to pay their tithes fairly; Collier is very angry at the jovial tithe stealer's song, quoted in p. 193. In p. 150 stands the phrase be all of a (one)

piece.

Among the new Verbs are overstock, weaken; there are the new phrases keep it on its legs (keep it right), keep his feet, go a great way (in estimation, p. 28), come off with flying colours, be in a rising way, feed foul, make a figure, throw him off his guard, wind him about (round) their fingers, find their account in. A man goes on (continues) reprimanding, p. 49; this old idiom is attached to another verb in I cannot forbear saying, p. 184. Collier has a new idiom more than once; he does as good as own, p. 155; here the last word is an Infinitive; we now turn it into the Present, and strike out the does. A man goes certain lengths, p. 160; in Scotland they say, "when I come your length" (as far as your abode). Things strike the fancy, p. 160; rather later, a Princess is smitten with a man; hence comes our "it strikes me that," etc. The verb sparkle bears a new sense; sparkle in conversation, p. 224. The verb set up now comes to mean claim credit; he sets up for sense, p. 226. In p. 227 we find as like a spark as you would wish; here an Infinitive at the end is dropped. In p. 97 stands the compound priestridden; in p. 160 a man is ridden by his jests; Congreve had already brought in wife-ridden.

The as appears as a relative, answering to the Latin quod in quod sciam; "the Lady, as I remember, does not treat," etc. As to Prepositions, a man refines upon theology, p. 37; that is, he tries to get rid of its corruptions. There is our common upon the whole, p. 126; rather later, this is written upon the whole matter; some verb like taking our stand upon must be understood before the phrase. We have already seen I am (ready) for you; we now have she is for pulling it (eager to pull it), p. 168. In p. 188 stands "bad enough in all conscience;" in p. 214 we have hand over head (rashly).

Among the Romance words are spectre, dromedary, undesigning, insufferable, misnomer, trying circumstances, fiction

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(romance), sensation, high seasoned (of a jest), undeceive, The noun remove is used in chess, p. 99; the moderns. here we cut off the first syllable. In the Preface a certain sin is said to be but one remove from worshipping the Devil. We see debauchee, in p. 13, printed as a common English word by that sound scholar, Collier; I have seen in my own time the word printed in our newspapers as debauché! Even double entendre, a word in frequent use here, is not printed in Italics, p. 15. The verb engaged gets a new sense, and is used of a betrothed pair, p. 29. A period is made round, p. 56; we should say, rounded off. The word salvo is used for excuse, p. 77. Something gets the ascendent, p. 254. We hear of the very spirit and essence of vice, p. 280; spirits for drink were soon to follow. The word principle is used for virtue, p. 287. The word equipage had hitherto been used for a train of servants; but in p. 112 two Trojan heroes appear in an equipage of quality (currus). In p. 120 a man keeps himself within temper; hence comes keep your temper. In p. 114 we see the phrase for which temper was used above, "to write with great command of temper." In p. 147 stands the verb spar (pugnare), from the French esparer; our old Teutonic spar (claudere) seems to have long vanished. In p, 160 the two forms rallying and railing appear in one sentence. Collier tells us that "to date from time and place is vulgar and ordinary," p. 207; the verb seems to have been just coming in. The word stress (constraint) appears to take the further meaning of weight; lay stress upon it, p. 279. We hear of the characters in a drama, a new use of the word; a Bishop is called a solemn character, p. 200.

There is the Proverb in p. 288, as long as there is life there's hope. Collier uses the old phrases which were now becoming obsolete, conclude to do it, learn him to do it. We are told that sack-wine is a low expression, p. 122. The phrase to quarrel a man, still preserved in Scotland, is seen in p. 223. Collier stands up

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A. said, on hearing B. advised to keep his temper in a dispute, "Don't tell him to keep it; tell him to get rid of it!"

for his profession, and says that there are not many good families in England but either have, or have had, a clergyman in them, p. 135; "a parson is a name of credit." Lord Macaulay ought to have weighed this. We hear that swearing before women is reckoned a breach of good behaviour, p. 59; but certainly, in the plays of this time, oaths are put into the ladies' mouths. The curse damn is printed at full length, while Dr. Oates appears as Dr. O—s, p. 230. Another ill-sounding word is sometimes printed at full length, sometimes with a dash, pp. 82 and 171, an inconsistency at which the Parson's enemies jeered.

Next year Collier had to bring out his 'Defence of the Short View' in answer to Congreve and others. He uses the noun dash for something left unprinted, p. 40. The verb is vanishes in Not unlikely, which constitutes a whole sentence, in answer to an excuse put forward, p. 42. Among the Verbs are hit a blot, come to particulars, bring him in guilty, make it go down (the throat), make sense on't (of it), it holds true. We have seen Butler's granting that; we now find generally speaking, p. 75; a fit on the stage looks like business, p. 95; here the last word must be used in the actor's technical sense. Men no longer broke a jest, but cracked it, p. 110. There is the curious new verb wildred (lost in a mist), p. 81; we here prefix a be. There is the new parenthesis, women (take them altogether), etc., p. 24. There is a curious use of the Infinitive; Congreve had written I care not; Collier answers, What, not care, etc.; something like Shakespere's "what! a young knave, and beg!" We find a new use of prepositions in foreign to it, at a loss. The Romance words are exemplary, an unlimited range, fortune teller. There is the verb misrepresent, p. 90, which Guizot thought a most happy English phrase. The word rampant had hitherto been confined to heraldry; we now find rampant profaneness, p. 107. We see the race and spirit of her discourse, p. 110; hence comes racy. The verb dine becomes transitive; to dine the poor, p. 121. We hear of an innuendo, p. 22; the only Latin gerund, I think, ever made an English substantive. Collier, sound scholar as he was, prints satur for the Latin satira; it is something like

the mistake in Syren. The word mistress, imitating master, is prefixed to a noun not a proper name; this is Mrs. Bride (sponsa), p. 35. An epithet is called perfectly expletive, p. 37; we now make the word a substantive. Another Past Participle is used as an Adjective; he is so resigned, p. 44. A word carries (bears) a certain sense, p. 56. Collier in p. 55 tells a story which shows that vehicle was a very new word; water in prescriptions was called the vehicle of physic; an apothecary looked out the word in Littleton's Dictionary, and then told his patient to take her physic in a cart or a wheelbarrow!

Our author has the Double Negative, nor never will, p. 53, not in the same way neither, p. 69. He rebukes Congreve for writing feared instead of frighted, p. 91; he tells us that the verb waft was almost worn out of use; to waft a fleet meant to convoy it, p. 37. He declares that inspiration, standing by itself, is always taken in a religious sense; and that it was the same with salvation, p. 50; we have altered this usage. Congreve is further rebuked for using Providence as a synonym for Fortune, p. 114, but Collier had himself used it for Deus, p. 115, as is pointed out.

He, in 1700, published a 'Second Defence of his Short View.' Here he has throw dirt, go to the expence of, mixt company, wink hard, a moral lies on the surface. The old over all (ubique) had gone out; but we see in the Preface "his manner is all over extraordinary;" here the sense is "throughout the book." The to is used to imply measurement; foul to the last degree, p. 31. Something is out of the question (beside the question), p. 122. We see parade (show), liberties (licentious tricks), p. 58. The adjective mobbish stands for coarse, p. 135; the substantive mob had not been known very long. Men are ill used, p. 3; this adverb ill is seldom prefixed to a verb, except in the case of to ill use, to ill treat; it is different with participles. Collier has the proverb that that's sawce for a goose is sawce for a gander, p. 37.

Bentley, the King of scholars since Casaubon's death, and at the same time a writer of sound English, brought out his 'Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris' in 1699; I have used the 1817 reprint of this masterpiece. There is the curious new form lit for lighted, p. 327; he has lit upon it. There are the new Substantives starter (of a calumny), slight (injuria). The word shuffle gets a new meaning, that of dolus, p. lvi. The word kidney now expresses temper; friends of his own kidney, p. 421. The word tool may now be used of a man, p. 304; the first hint of this had appeared about 1650. We hear of certain ale called humtie dumtie; this jingle is well known in the nursery rime. An old man is said to be past his work (power of working), p. 86. The new witticism is a most curious compound of Teutonic and Greek, p. 88; I suppose it was suggested by Atticism and Anglicism, which appear in this book. Another bold compound is sameness, p. 140; a proof of the living power of the old ness. The Plural odds is treated as a Singular; a great odds, p. 137; this came, I suppose, from a great many. In p. 149 prizes are ready upon the spot; this refers to place, not to time. A book is said to be in being, p. 407; a new phrase. We hear of the thread of a story, p. 397.

Among the Adjectives are broad hint, lame argument, dirty trick, unfledged writers. Men are in the dark, p. 212. The word tall keeps its old meaning of elegans in p. 398; a tall compliment; perhaps this was a phrase which Bentley

brought from his native Yorkshire.

There are the new Verbs to word, underjob, undersell; and the phrases let the matter drop, pick holes in, dip in a book, beg the question, make a slip, bear hard on, hard put to it, strike coins, go out of his way to, etc., make a near guess, set him right, raise a dispute, pin my faith on, have the luck to. Bentley talks of a fictitious city, bearing South off of Utopia, p. 226; hence comes take the bearings. A certain scholar makes Socrates live for a certain time, p. 406. The Passive Infinitive is carried further; it is to be hoped that, p. 92; letters are to be had (may be found), p. 416. The new use of was, just coming in, is seen in p. 299; when you was a boy; this was to last for more than a Century.

Among the Prepositions we remark, improve upon his first model, p. 200, where the Participle building seems to

be understood. A man is under a mistake (subject to), p. 328; epistles go under the name of Phalaris; here by is now sometimes substituted. A book is above ground (in existence), p. 367. Certain things are below my notice, p. 365. Boyle's answer is below even himself, p. 294.

There is the word gruff from the Dutch, p. 440.

Among the Romance words are collate, jejune, florid, piece of news, the public, operoseness, undeniable, hoopoe. There are the phrases morally sure, pay off a debt, lose his temper, mint a phrase, a round number, piece of critic (critique, criticism), p. 353. We see parodia, p. xxx., which had not vet taken an English ending. In the next page stands do him justice; two paragraphs further on comes the old form, to do him that right. The word fencing is moral, not physical, p. xxxi. The word nice had long meant precise, fastidious: it is now coupled with knowledge, meaning exact, p. xlviii. The verb demur is taken from the law courts, and here means dubitare, p. 371. The word assurance takes the new meaning of impudentia. The word tour means circuit or compass, p. 392; that part of a man's life, which a writer means to embrace, is called the tour; Dryden had already coupled this word with travelling. The word matter still bears its old sense of constraining cause, p. 408; on the other hand, for the matter of it, p. 285, stands for guod ad materiam spectat; this last phrase must be the parent of for the matter of that. We see prose-writer in p. 156; a very different being from a proser. There is copier in p. 179, and copyist in p. 342. Boyle, who was an Earl's son, is said to challenge the title of Honourable, p. 237; this title had not been long in existence. The word beau had become so well established that beau-ish appears, p. 285; we have always loved this ish. The verb explode is used in p. 419 in the sense of sibilare; Arbuscula of old well knew what this meant. A manuscript now appears as an MS. Bentley uses the Plurals geniuses, choruses, and Salmasiuses.

The Proverb threatened men live long is hinted at in p. 231. A sophist makes a tide and flood, though it be but in a basin of water, p. 399; the ancestor of our "storm in a teacup." Bentley was assailed for using repudiate, con-

cede, aliene, vernacular, timid, idiom; but he says that all of these, as also negoce and putid, were in print before he used them; he, in his turn, twits Boyle for using ignore, recognosce, and cotemporary; this is said to be a word of Boyle's own co-position, p. xliv. Further on there is a dispute as to the use of mien. Bentley, when he comes to the Attic Dialect, has some fine remarks about the perpetual motion and alteration of languages, p. 283; here Boyle had laid himself terribly open to the Doctor's homethrusts. The latter, however, is for once caught tripping in p. 293; he remarks on the vast stock of Latin words brought into English since 1500, and then predicts that the two next Centuries will not be so fruitful of change; he even thinks it possible to make the English tongue immutable! The great scholar's mistake has been since imitated by many an English author on philology. But change and decay are the law of all living tongues.

Vanbrugh's earlier comedies (Leigh Hunt's edition)

range between 1697 and 1706. I first take

## THE RELAPSE.

Here the a in chaste keeps its old sound, for it rimes with past, p. 333. The ow changes from French ou to o, for shows rimes with beaux, p. 302. Lord Foppington seems to have been one of the first to introduce a new sound of ou: for he pronounces house as hause, something in the German way; so foul is pronounced faul by the Nurse, p. 332; fifty years later we were to write Row for the Hindoo Rao. The nobleman sounds destroy and joy like destray and jay, p. 334; the verb had certainly borne this sound some Centuries earlier. The s is struck out; she doesn't appears as she don't, p. 322. Among the new Substantives are side box, tucker, blunder-head (dunderhead), a Godspeed, ground floor, whitewash, highwayman. We read of a qualm of conscience, p. 307; the old qualm had hitherto implied only physical pain. In p. 317 stands "she thinks you handsome;" the answer is, "that's thinking half seas over; one tide more brings us into port;" in other words, the journey is

half done; Farquhar, about ten years later, uses the term in our later sense, implying the drunkard's goal, p. 661. The epithet draggletailed is applied to a girl, p. 320; here the r is inserted into Harvey's daggletail. A house is said to be too hot to hold me, p. 325. There is a good illustration of thou and you in p. 314; the younger brother uses the courteous you, while he has any hope of getting money out of my Lord; all hope vanishes, and he forthwith breaks out into the scornful thou. There is the idiom a thousand of her, p. 328 (such as she is); here some word like copies must be dropped. There is our familiar cry of approbation, this is something like a wedding, p. 333. As to the new Verbs formed from nouns, coins may be milled, p. 326; women are seamed with small pox, p. 330. There are the phrases put a stop to, though I say it that should not say it, drain your invention dry, to last thy time. In p. 20 a living falls; we should add in after the verb. The verb go stands for are; as chaplains now go, p. 327. A country squire uses the third person for the first no less than six times in one sentence; what does I? I comes up, etc. There is the Adverb swimmingly, formed from the Participle. We find a great change in p. 314; in any way is supplanted by any haw (how); suggested, I suppose, by in any way how so ever. As to Prepositions, we see after all, where the after means in spite of; in p. 329 stands a good woman in the bottom; we here substitute at for in. There is the Interjection by the mass / put into a country squire's mouth. A nurse cries, Ah, goodness ! the full form of this is in Congreve. In p. 304 stands good bye t' ye; here the ye in truth comes twice over. There is the Celtic darn, the Scandinavian skewer, and the Dutch verb shamble (schampelen, to stumble). Among the Romance words are thorough-paced, peeress, to scamper, stroller. There are the French de haut en bas, degagé, and the old wish bon voyage. We hear of the side face (profile) and full face, p. 306. A man proposes to make love in a cavalier manner; we see by the context that this means off-hand, so as to create surprise, p. 310. There is the curious compound mad-doctor, p. 334, where the first word means insanorum, not insanus. In p. 332 a madam

stands for a lawful wife; earlier in the Century it had represented something very different. The sense of discurrere is very plain in a regiment scours (fugit), p. 323. We see incognito and the posse (comitatus); also syringe. There are the proverbs stolen pleasures are sweet, p. 320, virtue is its own reward, p. 328, kissing goes by favour, p. 328.

## THE PROVOKED WIFE.

There are here several contractions; whimsy, rake-hell, and plenipotentiary become whim, rake, and plenipo. Among the new Substantives is water-wagtail; also a moot point. from motian (disputare). A servant is ordered to take away the things (dishes, etc.), p. 344. Friends are hand and glove, p. 342. We have the new Adjective whimsical; debtors are shy of their creditors, p. 348; here a preposition follows the adjective. Among the Verbs are come out with a thing, make a blunder, pig together. The Past Participle is made a Superlative, as the damn'dest companion, p. 343. The Infinitive is dropped; a man says he wished to do something, and she would not let me, p. 342. A fine lady asks, was you in love? p. 346; the was had been sanctioned by the great Bentley. In p. 338 stands she takes for granted that; here a thing is dropped before the Participle. A man wants to be caned, p. 343, that is, "requires the cane." Another is roaring drunk, p. 349; this phrase preserves to our day the old Participle applied to noisy roysterers since the days of James I. There is the cumbrous higher than any woman, let t' other be who she will, p. 340. The verb titter appears here, and seems to be connected with the old te-hee, which still flourished. A man is well built, p. 359; a new sense of the verb. The use of the far is extended; provoke me far, p. 337. There is a curious instance of the double form in p. 343; bring you quite off of her. Fulke's peculiar use of to is repeated; virtuous to a fault, p. 341; Shakespere had used a phrase slightly differing from this. Among the new Romance words are raree show, stays (of a lady). There is the French impromptu. The weaker vessels are spoken of as

the sex, p. 344, as if the masculine gender was nothing. The noun lozenge, no longer heraldic, now means a small cake. We hear of a frisk, a word afterwards used by Dr. Johnson when knocked up by his two young friends. There are the phrases an age since, I am positive. There is the old Comparative adverb fairlier, p. 346.

## ÆSOP.

We see the German ja pronounced in English as yaw, p. 392. A rustic pronounces faith as feath, p. 373; something like fey-ath, I suspect. The Abigail's mem here appears as mame, p. 386; our ma'am. There are the new Substantives wristband, humpback, bob-wig, dead weight. The word hunter is used of a horse, not of a man, p. 380. We hear of an ill run at dice, p. 381. There is the new Adjective foppish, applied to dress; a girl may be forward; a man is free to own, etc.; a favourite Parliamentary phrase in later times. There is the curious phrase much fewer lovers, p. 383. Among the Verbs are give yourself airs, let into the secret, draw up addresses, tip the wink, have the whiphand of you, tease me to death; here the Verb takes a milder sense than before. In p. 375 bleed is used for to pay money. The question is asked in p. 387, why so cold? here the verb is dropped. In p. 376 sidle is an adverb; to go sidle, the old sidling. There is the Interjection blood and oons, used by a sporting knight. The Romance words are a feint, quarantee, airs and graces. There is the phrase bar that (except that), p. 373; the Imperative, in this sense, is new. We see, by a verse in p. 378, that the accent was now thrown on the last syllable of the substantive gallant. Rent may be screwed up, p. 380; a girl may be provoking, p. 386. We hear of a vast honour, p. 385: vastly was to be the favourite adverb in the next Century. In p. 385 we read of the best match that offered (presented itself). In p. 383 a man is reduced within ambsace of hanging; this old phrase was at this very time cut down to ace by other writers. Guns are now in use for sporting, and Archbishop Abbot's crossbow seems now to have become obsolete.

## THE FALSE FRIEND.

The a is used in p. 403 to express hesitation in the middle of a sentence; that—a—folks are mortal. The s is struck out; it was not becomes it wan't, p. 410; here we now insert an r. There are the new Substantives backside (pars posterior), backwardness. The substantive stretch is found in p. 406; certain faculties are on the stretch, a metaphor taken from the rack, as the context shows. A man says to his friend, who is betrothed, "we are going to be married then?" physicians are fond of this we, identifying themselves with their patients. The this is made the last word in the sentence, while is does not appear; a humdrum marriage this! p. 400. Among the Verbs are have it upon the very tip of my tongue; and the Shakesperian to mind me of my duty, p. 402; remind was to come much later in the Century. A man shines (is brilliant), p. 397. The Participle is again used as an Adjective; this seeming neglect, p. 401. A person objects to something proposed; I'd as soon undertake to, etc., p. 401; a new phrase. The if . . . not is employed to mark surprise; if he is not equipped for a housebreaker ! p. 404. The upon keeps its hostile sense; have designs upon him, p. 399. Among the Romance words are triste, congé, papa, decamp. We see fermeté used in p. 407. showing how late is our form firmness, which was yet to come. A play is called a piece, p. 394. A man, as well as a paper, may be copied, p. 396. A person takes his party (resolution), p. 398; a very French idiom. One man indulges something to another man, p. 402, an idiom that Gibbon loved. When ladies, formerly dear friends, quarrel, the formal Madam is resorted to, if they address each other, p. 399. The word perfect is employed in a new sense; a perfect stranger, p. 401. There is the phrase make allowances, p. 410; hitherto the Singular would have been here used. There is the Italian in fresco (in the open air), p. 404; the in is now al. We see the old form The Groyne (Corunna). The word quaint is still used for elegant, p. 398.

## THE CONFEDERACY.

The aw supplants a in law you now ! p. 419. The y is added, as deary, p. 438. There are the new Substantives kettledrum, bookkeeper, Jack-a-dandy. We have the adjective gim (elegans), p. 418; this was much used all through the Eighteenth Century. There is the phrase sick as a dog. An adjective is used as a substantive; a woman is hailed as Mistress Useful, p. 430. The old war expresses the Latin cave; war horse! p. 435. There is our common one, two, three, and away! p. 435. Among the Verbs are thank you kindly, tired off my legs, raise money, stand upon the defensive. The old alack leads to the new Interjection good lack! p. 412. From the Dutch come growl and the call ahey! (ahoy), p. 424, showing that oy still kept the sound of French &. Among the Romance words are set of false teeth, turn about upon his heel, in the fund (at bottom), pin money, despotic, touched (in his wits). The verb fix is used for settle, much as the Americans use it now; fix my affairs, p. 416. A youth is called in p. 438 an all to-be-powdered rascal; a very late instance of this perverted idiom of the old to (dis). In p. 425 we learn that patience is a virtue.

# THE MISTAKE.

The noun trollop appears, addressed to a woman, p. 443. The window of a carriage is called the glass, and may be drawn up, p. 458. A reception may be cool, p. 442; in p. 448 we light upon sharp's the word (watchword), like the former snug's the word. Among the Verbs are talk him into it, glaring colours. We see the Imperative walk off, p. 453; in former times this had been simply walk! There is belle as well as beau; also escort. The old form of 1550, potgun, still survives, p. 451.

Farquhar's plays range from 1698 to 1707 (Leigh Hunt's 'Old Dramatists'). I begin with

## LOVE AND A BOTTLE.

The a is added; dad becomes dadda. The English ou may still be sounded in the French way, for house rimes to sous (the copper), p. 512; Lord Foppington would have pronounced house very differently. We hear that the beaux sounded the oath zoons as zouns, p. 492. The Exchange is cut down to *Change*, p. 504. Farquhar, an Irishman, lops the *th* from *Judith*, 496. Among the new Substantives are bull dog, top knot, will i' th' wisp, plaything, cock sparrow, boarding school. We hear of a young shaver, p. 496; a book is bound in calves' leather; steps are connected with dancing, p. 493. The word trip has the sense of excursion, p. 512; this we saw in the 'York Mysteries' of 1360. Men take snush (snuff), p. 492, whence the Scottish sneeshing. The word breath is used in a new sense; fifteen lies told in a breath, p. 497. Among the Verbs are hamstring and clap (in the sense of plaudere). There are the phrases wet a commission, scrape acquaintance, I thank my stars, my own born brother, put to the test, a watch runs down. In p. 487 the walks fill; this sense evidently came from are in filling. A man shams the beau, p. 502; this is an advance upon shamming finery. The verb get stands for fieri; get drunk, p. 501. In p. 504 I should guess appears for I guess; hence our common I should say. A secret is to be dusted (thrashed) out of the bearer's jacket, p. 509; hence Macaulay threatened to dust the varlet's (Croker's) jacket. In p. 512 certain performers draw money (from the public); here we now drop the noun. Among the Prepositions we remark t'was not fair of her to, etc., I am in for 't, p. 497, he answered the description to a T, p. 505. The cry bless me ! is used after a sneeze, but is pronounced rustical, p. 492. We see the verb cruise, derived from the Latin through the Dutch, reviving the sound of our disused croice (crux). Among the Romance words are toper, costive, miscellany, empory (emporium), counter (of shop). There are the phrases palm letters on you, fortune hunting, command money, stand sentry,

fire-arms. We see the noun miss prefixed to a surname, as Miss Cross, p. 512; it may still be used in its bad sense, as opposed to wife, p. 490. The Plural circumstances stands for "condition of life;" suit ill with your circumstances, p. 491. We hear of the errata in a book, p. 499; also of the game of cross purposes, p. 501. A parson preaches methodical nonsense, p. 503; this seems a foretaste of the name to be given to Wesley's followers thirty vears later. A man comes critically (at a critical moment), p. 504. Farquhar makes his Irish countrymen use the endearing Vocative, dear joy! p. 510; Berwick's dear joys (the Irish soldiery) were pronounced to be no match for the Brandenburgh and Swedish boys in 1688, as the ballad of that year, quoted by Macaulay, informs us. Chaucer's tehee still keeps its ground, p. 487, though hee hee was also known at this time. There is the proverb like master, like man, p. 490.

#### THE CONSTANT COUPLE.

Our author makes world a dissyllable in p. 539; this Scotch pronunciation must have been widely spread in his native Ulster. There are the new Substantives tide-waiter, shoulder-knot, nightfall, boorishness; men are sentenced at the Old Bailey, p. 535. Among the Adjectives we see short of money, be free with her, p. 534; here we turn the be into make; the adjective seems here to combine two of its oldest meanings, liber and potens. We hear of "the pride of beautiful eighteen" (of a girl of that age), p. 534; this is a new use of Numerals. Among the new Verbs are sour and rake (play the debauchee); also the phrases make a part (create it on the stage), p. 513, kill him dead. An officer is broke (disbanded), p. 515; a cup is broken, where the Participle is not maimed. A testator talks of leaving a kinsman to the fee simple of a rope and a shilling, p. 532; hence our cut off with a shilling. The military commands, to the right about, as you were, march! are in p. 519. There is the chorus tall al de rall, p. 535, so well known to us. We find the Scandinavian douse (ictus), p. 525. The Romance words are airy, collegian, uncase. Men decline patronising wit, p. 513; here decline imitates forbear and governs a Participle. The very French idiom to place money (invest it) appears in p. 517. The verb post gets a new meaning; a father posts his son away to travel, p. 538; hitherto this had been applied to horses.

## SIR HARRY WILDAIR.

There is the great contraction I an't for I am not, p. 554. The noun fuss, formed from the old adjective, appears in p. 549. The new form Oxonian is seen in p. 547. We find close-bodied, frumpish (morosus). There is the curious phrase run for it, p. 554; where it, I suppose, stands for life. Among the Verbs we find to head armies, get that in her head, make the best of a bad bargain, go snacks, something to show for it. There is the new Verb paw (handle). The expletive d' ye see is coming in. The old anon, Sir makes way for the new cry of the waiter, coming, coming, Sir! p. 546. There are the Interjections whiz! stuff / fiddle-sticks / p. 554. There are the Dutch words elope (ontloopen) and avast (houd vast, hold fast); another sea word. Among the Romance words are colic, pot companion, refugee (ee seems to have been still sounded in the French way), salver, furbelow, contour, family dinner, bank bill, dupe, saucebox (said to a girl). The word lecture stands for scolding, p. 545; love may be dressed up by poets, p. 551. We had long had persons of quality; the latter word is now used much like an adjective; a quality air, p. 545. A woman may be out of order (in poor health), p. 546. There is the phrase as sure as fate, p. 558. The noun coquette had lately come into such frequent use, that it was made a verb; to coquette it, p. 549. There is the gambling term sept le va, known to readers of Pope. So much the fashion was kissing now among Englishmen, that it was performed when one man was first introduced to another; see p. 550; the custom was to last seventy years longer.

## THE INCONSTANT.

The y is struck out, as look'ee for look ye, p. 581. Among the new Substantives we remark snapdragon (applied to a woman, p. 583), the make of an article; women have a devilish cast with their eyes, p. 565. Our Irish author talks of a bull (error), p. 566; this word had appeared in 1290. The word puss stands for hare. A woman is bidden to cry like a queen in a tragedy, p. 576; a well-known phrase of ours. There is the Adjective broad-bottomed, applied to a Dutch ship. The noun frolic now gives birth to frolicsome. The word darling is made an adjective; their darling amusement, p. 561. There is the new Verb to bully him, p. 572; money burns in my pocket. An adjective is turned into a verb; to muddy the water, p. 564. The verb is suppressed in all hands to work, p. 574. There is the phrase to be sure, put for assuredly, p. 582. A man, meaning to insult a lady, says he will take her off, p. 576; we should substitute down for the last word; Foote was to use take off to express insulting mimicry. A person finds time heavy on his hands, p. 582. There are the Interjections um and boh / the latter being used as an insult, p. 572; bo had appeared in 1400. There is the Scandinavian verb to balderdash (dash wine with viler ingredients), p. 562; whence we have formed a noun. Among the Romance words are unavoidable, stage coach, to pounce, identical, a finished gentleman. We read of the founder (of a feast), p. 562. One of the characters in the play bears the name of Bisarre (the future bizarre). A lady is addressed as my fair Innocence, p. 578; hence came Miss Innocence, etc. A man promises himself something, p. 579; a new phrase. We see my people, like the French gens, employed for my servants, p. 579. A lion has his jackal, p. 574; this is the Persian shaghal. We see the Shakesperian do me right still used in pledging a health, p. 569. There is the proverb dead men tell no tales, p. 582.

## TWIN RIVALS.

Among the new Substantives are broque (dialect), waxwork, jack boot. We hear of the run of a play; it was none

of my business (duty), p. 589. As to the Verbs, there is to drop a friend, to hand a lady, to come to (into) his estate. We see the phrase to some purpose (effectually), p. 587. There is the German hock (wine). Some Irish words are put into Teague's mouth, such as arrah and agra; his f expresses the English hw, as fat for what, p. 597; so Scott makes a Celt say fustle for whistle. The old and true sound of a was kept in Ireland, though now lost in England; we see naam and tauk for name and take; the au still expressed French a. Among the Romance words are beef steak, disprove, over caution, ask cross questions, spunging house. We hear of hot spirits for drinking purposes, p. 592, of a manteau maker, p. 602; the foreign word was confused much about this time with Mantua.

#### RECRUITING OFFICER.

Here the Salopian dialect appears, using u for i, as I wull; inserting u, as Ruose for rose; replacing f by v, as vether (pater). Sarah becomes Sally, p. 631, showing a well-known change. Among the new Substantives is cleaver. A woman not far from her time is said to be in the straw, p. 614. An heiress is called a twenty thousand pounder, p. 623; here the old er is used to make fresh compounds. We hear of the chops of the Channel, p. 632. One officer addresses another as my dear boy, p. 625. The word coxcomb has not here taken a new shade of meaning like fop; the former is used of a thoughtful, constant man who is rather dull, p. 614. There is the new Adjective rakish, supplanting rake-helly; the latter word is used in Farquhar's earlier plays. A youngster is called a bloody impudent fellow, p. 627; the first instance, I think, of this unpleasant prefix of which Swift was fond. We hear of a sum in hard money; our hard cash, p. 630. Congreve's unbred is turned into underbred, p. 639. Among the Verbs are to shoot flying, meet us half way (morally), stake a horse (physically), make a bow, beat up for a corps. A comparison breaks, p. 617; we add down. There is the cry done! used in making an agreement, p. 619. We see the Interjection VOL. II. L

rat me! p. 632, which must be a form of rot me! Among the Romance words are chevaux de frise, platoon, barrack master, harridan, brevet, drum major, field officer, staff officer, market woman. In p. 612 we hear of the service (the army). There is the odd corruption sash (window), from the French chasse, Latin capsa, p. 618; in p. 632 stands sash (girdle). from the Persian shast. We read of articles of war, case of pistols, random shot, battle royal, the mail (of letters). In p. 625 a lady is compared to a ship, and is called a first rate; we now use this term as if it were an adjective. A person is said to be so pressing, p. 619. The verb compose is connected with music, p. 640, where a march is called a composure (composition). The Hungarian word hussar (twentieth man) appears in p. 622. Serjeant Kite talks of a rum duke, p. 619; this gipsy word comes from Rom-many. old word posy still stands for an inscription, p. 619. The he is used in the old Shakesperian way; the best he (man), p. 613. In p. 623, when something is discovered, it is said that now the murder's out.

## BEAUX' STRATAGEM.

We see the y added to a word; in Udall's ever now and then the first word is altered into every, p. 642. The new Substantives are twang, the gripes, bogtrotter, tumbler (glass without a foot). A country squire plays whisk, p. 642, which afterwards became whist. An artist is called a famous hand, p. 658; hence our "a great hand at a game." In p. 567 rib stands for conjux. There is the phrase too much a gentleman to, etc., p. 658; this would earlier have been too genteel to. As to Verbs, Palsgrave had used I dysyn a dystaffe (put the flax on it); this led the way to bedizzen him with lace, p. 649. We see smother with onions, tip him with half a crown, a singing in your head, look hard at. As to Prepositions, we have he is sent for a soldier, spunge upon him; there is the Irish idiom, put into the priest's mouth; do you be after putting him, etc., p. 658. Among the Romance words are sportsman, marching regiment, corps (regiment), rolling pin (in the kitchen), easy chair,

soldier of fortune, purse-proud. We see on the tapis. In p. 646 a man's head aches consumedly, a curious instance of forming an adverb from a Passive Participle. The verb engage takes the new sense of pugnare, p. 664. We see bohea, p. 660.

There are a few extracts from Farquhar's 'Letters,' p. lix. Here is found tongue (of a neat); the Plural adjectives

heroics and intimates are made substantives.

Cibber brought out the 'Careless Husband' in 1704. Words are much cut down, as Lud! (Lord), hackney coach becomes simply hack. There are the new Substantives coolness, coldness; churchman stands for a constant worshipper at church. The old maw (stomach) is revived, and expresses appetite. The confusion between the Verbal Noun and the Participle is most plain in the phrase, "how shall I reconcile your temper with having made so strange a choice;" here having, if coupled with the with, is a Verbal Noun; if coupled with made, is a Participle; this idiom was now coming in. There is the Adjective hearty, used of a meal. Two people are great; we should here substitute thick. The ful is used to compound new Adjectives, as fanciful. Among the Verbs are toss (throw) in some makeweight, not care three pinches of snuff, jilt him, stand her fire, start fair, split our sides, give her eyes to do it, stop at nothing to, etc., come up to (rival). The verb call stands for pay a visit. There is the curious get rid of, where the get stands for fieri; a sense now coming in. There is the new verb widen, in imitation of which broaden has since been formed. There is take time by the forelock, slightly altered from the last form of the phrase. Among the Prepositions may be remarked upon the wing, to a nicety, out of patience. There is the Interjection tayo! our tally ho! Among the Romance words are partie quarrie (sic), nonchalance, chaise (currus), tea table, overacted, prude, cherry cheek, scene (in private life). A woman may cry her eyes out, or cry herself sick, and may use a man like a dog. There is the new zest, a French word which comes from the same Greek verb as schism. People grow particular (in their

attentions). A lady's reputation is said to be the common toast of every public table. A man is absent (in mind). There is pool, a receptacle for the stakes; the eggs laid by

the poule.

Mrs. Centlivre's play, 'The Busy Body,' dates from 1708. Here quardian is shortened into gardy, balcony replaces balcone; a man, enraged with a girl, addresses her both as housewife and hussy. The new Substantives are neckcloth, woman-hater, marplot; the old rout stands for strepitus, as in Tarlton; here's a rout ! our row. We hear of a brown musket early in the play; hence must have come Brown Bess: something is ill-timed. I lose much of my Spanish; that is, of an accomplishment I have made my own. There is the vulgarism all them creatures, here a Nominative. We see only stand for nil nisi; it was only the old strain; here but had been used of old. Among the Verbs are stitch a gown, give her his honour (promise). edge himself into, make mincement of him, take a song lower. A gate opens into the Park, a new phrase. Something will fetch men; this stands for allicere. There is the new colloquial do ye know that, etc. The do had long stood before the Imperative; we now see do but mark. There is the new why, there t'is now; our that's just it. A man lists for a soldier, a synonym for as. A Conjunction is made a verb; but me no buts. There is the contracted oath s'death ! Among the Romance words are Court ludy, peephole, miniature, inquietude. Impostors are exposed, a new sense of the verb; a piece of service may be signal; friends compare notes. In the Epilogue a well-known parson is called a Don; the use of the word survives at the Universities.

About this time, ships come alongside; this adverb was ninety years later to be made a Preposition. We see ailment, the address of a letter, anythingarian, auctioneer, basin (dock), bamboozle, which is also cut down to bam, following the fashion of these times; attachment now takes the new sense of fidelity. See Dr. Murray's Dictionary for these phrases, which are new.

Swift began his authorship with the 'Tale of a Tub,'

which he completed by 1699. Here we see s prefixed to an older word; Udall's plash becomes splash. There are the Substantives shoplifter, and trimmings (of a coat). There is the Adjective book-learned; something is said to be sheer wit, the adjective imitating the secondary sense of pure. There is the Participle taken short. Among the Romance words are surtout (a garment), prizefighting, to dragoon, a verb we owe to Louis XIV., people are high in the fashion; here the article is new.

In the 'Battle of the Books,' which dates from this time, the former riveret becomes rivulet; the word turnpike still keeps its oldest meaning of "outwork to a Castle," but it had been elsewhere connected with roads.

Swift wrote 'Mrs. Harris' Petition' in 1700; here the cloth stands for clerici. The verb feel takes a new meaning, something like videri; my pocket feels light. There is the phrase hate like the devil; and the common says Cury, says he.

Swift's memorable practical joke upon Partridge the Astrologer in 1708 may be seen in Arber's 'English Garner,' vi. 469. Here we find the word undertaker, connected with funerals, p. 490; there is the adjective showish, the later showy. Among the Verbs are brick a grave, make the best of your speed (way); a name sells an almanack (causes it to be sold). There are the Romance words, the news paper, post office, philologer.

In the same Volume may be seen Gay's 'Present State of Wit,' dating from 1711. Here is the noun tell-tale, p. 510. A book may be skimmed; something carries sail; we hear of a French novel, and of men of letters, Boswell's literati. In p. 506 an author has provoked all his brothers round;

here we should now transpose a little.

Swift's 'Journal to Stella' ranges between 1710 and 1713. There is the contraction poz for positive. Among the new Substantives are chop house, Christmas box, toyman, a go-between, the whip hand of me, a misunderstanding, pot hook (in writing), swift (passer), understrapper, speechmaker, finery, patchwork, saltwork, frame (of picture), cast (in eye). The word whelp is used of a man; puppy had already been

used in the same way. The word step expresses consilium; make (take) wrong steps. The word break is employed in a new sense; a break in my journal. There is the new drawback, which is here said to belong to the jargon of the custom-house. We hear of a course of steel (medicine). Swift talks of a picture three quarter's length. The word thumper stands for mendacium. A man has not the soul of a chicken; hence an adjective was to be formed. The strange Plural be in hopes is used for sperare. Something is nuts to a man; that is, delightful. A book has a run, like the old course; there is also a run of ill weather. A certain medical man is called a midwife, showing how modern was the transfer from women of this office. We see the new form seamstress: this is Bishop Hall's sempster. the earlier sewstare. Swift says that his heart was in his mouth for fear.

Among the Adjectives is uppish, a new word objected to by Swift; there had once been an Old English word upahefednes (superbia). The old sick gave birth to more than one daughter adjective; we have seen sickly; we now find sickish. The weather is said to be slobbery, our sloppy. There is the new phrase a black eye, the result of a blow. Men make remarks dryly; here the dry implies a shade of mockery, something like Udall's use of the word; the adverb was long spelt drily, though its parent was spelt dry. A paper of Steele's is called dry, implying that the reader finds it weary work. We see an open winter, fine doings, fine weather, a fine day, town is thin. Swift wishes his friends a merry new year; we alter this into happy. The word sad is much used; a man is a sad dog; some grapes are sad things. Swift is fond of setting bloody before another adjective, as bloody cold; in this he has many followers in our day. An adjective is made a substantive; as my gray (horse). Something is said to be like your politeness; we usually prefix this like to impudence. The old great is used in Congreve's sense; Prince Eugene spoke something very greatly (nobly). The Lord Treasurer has a great day in the week (when he receives visitors). The adjective seems to stand for an adverb in I cannot say so bad of him as he deserves. The Participle is treated as an adjective; as a leading card.

As to Pronouns, the it is once more used indefinitely; as count upon it, that, etc. A storm spends itself. A man may have his reasons for doing a thing. A person is shown at Court who was who; quilk es quilk had come in 1290. The phrase be the first to go is altered into go off the first man. Swift says that he is three parts asleep, a new phrase. We see thing stand for truth in the phrase there is nothing in it (the report). There is a new kind of comparison, "to be tucked up like any thing." We see a new idiom in "so

saucy, so pretending, so every thing."

Among the Verbs are not care twopence, a horse runs (at grass), a pamphlet runs, drink like a fish (said of Bolingbroke), have other fish to fry, bring himself down (in fatness), cook a book, strike up a friendship, draw upon a man for money, burning weather, stand fair to, get the laugh on my side, give her joy of it, put him out of pain, this is the devil and all to pay, cool his heels, leave no stone unturned, settle money on, write small, talk politics, go into mourning, spread lies, he is heartbroke, I will do it as soon as fly, toil (work) like a horse, think fit to. An officer must sell; here commission is dropped. We have seen trapes (fæmina) in Butler; Swift now uses the Participle trainsing. People think of going to Ireland; here the first verb almost gets the new sense of statuere. A person is much marked; there is no need here to name the fearful smallpox. A Participle is prefixed to an Adjective, as stewing hot. The Accusative follows come; we came it (a number of miles). Swift leaves Chelsea for good, and calls this "a genteel phrase." The explanation you must know is put into the middle of a sentence. There is the new confusing idiom, dating after 1700, "he owned his having been in France." We have seen "rout up the country;" Swift routs among papers. A verb is repeated to strengthen the idea conveyed; I don't care, I don't. He turns an Adjective into a verb; I'll uppish you, for he disliked this new phrase. The future will is dropped in "Duke of Ormond speak? no!" here a previous question is referred to. There is the new Verb embitter: and new verbs are

CHAP.

in some instances formed from nouns; thus a picture is boxed up; a libel is handed about; a man is cramped in

money matters.

As to Prepositions, men are at cuffs; the Minister is not at home, which Swift knew to be a lie. A motion is carried in the House almost two to one. There are the phrases brute of a brother, devil of a man.

As to Adverbs, men are *down* in a fever; here, I suppose, the Participle *cast* is dropped. The *nor* is used for *than*; "you are more used to it nor I," a sentence at

which Swift laughs.

Our Interjection lackadaisy is here foreshadowed in up adazy ! hey dazy ! The word deuce is much developed; where the deuce, etc., deuce a bit, the deuce he is !

There is the Dutch skate; the Scandinavian sputter and

bout (tempus).

Among the Romance words are gasconade, tinsel, postage, simpleton, interpose, a dependant, to frank (letters), collar bone, port (wine), publisher, oculist, good offices, pease soup, doily, embroil, empower, presence of mind, pocket book, prime minister, half broiled (in the sun), magnifying glass, stuffing of meat, mettlesome, officiate, japanned, roll (panis), pay a visit, an undress, overprint. A man is worth a plum, a new sense of the word. Swift observes a fact to Harley; that is, mentions something he has remarked; henceforth observe was to bear the sense of dicere as well as videre. A man may have a fund of wit; this differs from Petty's use of the word. Swift talks of his gallantry, meaning only comitas. The word farce now bears the sense of sham or unreality. A lady cants when parading her sorrow for her dead sister. The word tolerably stands for modice; tolerably wet. The word sensibly may express perceptibly. The verb reflect on bears the sense of attack. The word blackguard is taken from the kitchen, and is used laughingly for nebulo; go to cards with the blackguards. A state paper is called a pepperer. We hear of the penny post; a woman is called Mrs. Boldface; people are exacting; one of the oddest freaks of fashion in our days is to turn this word into French; a lady has an assemblée. The word chariot now

comes into common use. A man is denied to a visitor. The notice, that carriage has been paid, is inscribed on a package. Men make parties about dining together; our party was soon to have a wider sense. There is the new fireplace; stead had earlier come into this word. The Imperative stands for the Future negative in catch me at that! Swift uses doubt in the old way for timere; I doubt he will not succeed. The possible is used after a Superlative; the strongest hand possible. Chaucer had had something like this. There are the phrases poor as rats, natural as mother's milk. Swift is fond of using terrible as an adverb; terrible rainy, terrible sleepy, as we employ awful. We hear of green tea.

Swift's grandmother had a proverb—

"More of your lining, And less of your dining."

This he applies to Harley, who for years treated him to

many meals, but to no Church preferment.

From 1712 dates Swift's 'Proposal' for improving the English Tongue, and some of his best poems were written about the same time; also his 'Essay on Conversation.' He strongly objects to dropping the e in the Past Participle, as rebuk'd, fledg'd. He condemns "the foolish opinion, advanced of late years, that we ought to spell exactly as we speak." In London alone words were clipped in one way at Court, in another way in the City, in a third way in the suburbs. A committee of those best qualified should be formed, to cast out absurd words and to revive certain fine old words that were obsolete. Swift pays a just tribute to the Bible and Prayer Book, which had kept our language fairly steady. He has the wild thought of fixing it for ever. It was Harley's duty to give order for inspecting and improving the English tongue.

Swift makes strown rime with bone; it had hitherto borne the sound of French ou. The verb conjure (magically) has the accent thrown on the first syllable; we throw this on the last syllable, when the verb stands for adjure; a curious and unusual way of marking a difference in meaning. There are the Substantives freethinker, flounce

(in a dress); fellow is in constant use for homo. Something is taken in its proper light. A lady is said to be thirty, and a bit to spare (something more). The old Nan gives birth to Nancy. The adjective smart now expresses acer, being applied to repartee. Something is placed in the strongest view (light). When a man marries a certain lady, he might have fancied (chosen) worse. Among the Verbs are take (ferre) a jest; conversation runs low; something is laughed out of doors. The hands may be fouled; this recalls the old form defoul. A man will have his joke. Something is nothing near so good as another article; near had long expressed ferè. The upon still stands for post; upon second thoughts. Among the Romance words are disconcerted, inclusive, incurious, fustian words, baby face, centred. Something is not of any use. A town, when in danger, is called devoted. The word catechise is used of a man questioned about news. Swift discourses mournfully upon the changed meaning of raillery; of old it had meant turning a seeming reproach into an unexpected compliment; in Swift's day it seems to have expressed nothing more than our well-known chaff.

Pope's earlier poems date from about this time. He makes severe rime with prayer in 'Roxana.' He has the

phrase master hand; also the French rouleau.

I give a few words from the 'Tatler' (1709) and the 'Guardian' (1713). There are the Substantives slip-knot, roomful, horse laugh, dabbler (in politics); we see a top toast (lady), like Collier's top lady. The Adjective is repeated, which is rather rare in English, though it occurs in the Sixteenth Century; a servant, in admiration, talks with emphasis of a fine, fine lady (December 20, 1709). The word smart gets a new meaning, that of finely dressed. We read that a storm gathers. Among the Romance words is invalids; the word plain is connected with a dish.

Addison speaks of profile, relief (connected with a picture), grouppe, commandant, corps, defile, gasconade, maraud, pontoon, and reconnoitre, as scarcely recognised as English words. According to him, Milton's cornice, culminate, equator, and zenith were terms above the comprehension of the common folk.

Arbuthnot's famous story of 'John Bull' and his lawsuit came out in 1712; it may be found in Arber's 'English Garner,' vi. 537. The new Substantives are hog wash, yellow boy (guinea), clockwork, chuck farthing, allfours (the game), stock jobber, dray horse, rap over the finger ends; a match at cricket is mentioned. John Bull here becomes the type of Englishmen.

Among the Adjectives are clodpated, randy. Money is called ready, p. 543; here we prefix the. There is numskulled in p. 555; and we hear of a numbed skull in p. 614. A man is said to steal like the Devil, p. 634; that

is, immoderately.

Among the Verbs are see saw, blight, stunt, muddle (with drink); we know the old bimodered of 1280. There are the phrases run out in his praise, take a hint, know the world, give himself out for, split hairs, run a tick, a running knot, nip in the bud, slip it into his hand, bring it to bear, keep head above water, stick in the mud, self seeking, take it off my hands, break short. Ribbons are crimpt, p. 581; we apply the verb to cod. The verb cackle now means ridere, p. 608.

Property is said to have been in your family, p. 646, a new sense of the in. There is the Scandinavian verb

scuttle.

Among the Romance words are puppet show, nursery maid, cookmaid, saucer eyed, pastry cook, Naples biscuit, elbow chair, scrubbing brush, scorbutic, sober as a judge, lead pencil, hysterical, chime in with, an alibi, impale (the torture), bone of contention, disinterested, balance (of an account), a deficit, parish boy, workpeople, lemonade, a determined air. The verb prevent may still express forestall, p. 648. Marlborough appears under the name of Hocus (perhaps from hocus pocus); the name was later to be made a verb. The verb cabbage expresses steal, p. 552. A tradesman posts his books, in the same page; hence our phrase well posted up. The word rouly pouly, p. 636, is not an eatable, but seems to stand for some game. The word nice is now used of dishes pleasant to the taste, p. 616. A man talks of my own personal, natural, individual self, p. 620. The Frenchman touches upon his usage of his neighbours; he is told not to

dwell upon that chapter, p. 645; a new meaning of the word; we were soon to talk of the "chapter of accidents." There are some French phrases, as yield the pas; feats of skill are performed by artistes, p. 546. The term clar obscur is connected with painting, p. 631; we now use the Italian form. There are the proverbs, one is never too old to learn, p. 548, possession is eleven points of the law, p. 643, seeing is believing, p. 646.

A few letters of the learned men of this time are prefixed to 'Aubrey's Lives,' as published in 1813. We find woodcock still employed for stultus, for Whigs ate that bird on the anniversary of the death of Charles I.; see p. 152. There is the phrase between whiles, used by Bishop Lloyd, p. 208. Men take copies (buy) of the great Hickes' Thesaurus, p. 269. Hearne talks of tolerable (moderate) wealth, p. 248. Carte writes about making things palatable, p. 262. A member of the Charter House is followed to the grave by his confrères, ii. 22; a man values himself on certain things, p. 24.

From about this time date the words man midwife, nozzle, the Low German queer. There is Addison's mawkish (apt to cause loathing), said to come from mathek, mawk, a maggot. We see quidnunc, reservoir; a man may become a butt. There is the drink negus, invented by a Colonel of that name.

Tickell and Steele paid their tribute to the deceased Addison in 1721 and 1722; their works may be found in Arber's 'English Garner,' vi. 513-536. There is the phrase the foregoing (what had gone before), p. 519; throw upon paper expresses scribere, p. 535. There are the terms turn for business, retouch, unpromising, disingenuous; Addison resigned when he left office; here no Accusative follows. He was delicate; that is, scrupulous; a new sense of the Adjective, p. 518. Steele is angry with Tickell for using the word priesthood for "the clerical profession;" it was not thus employed by the real well-wishers to clergymen, p. 531.

Steele brought out the 'Conscious Lovers' about 1720. Here we see *cub* applied to a man; the noun *spring* is applied in a new sense, for we read of the *spring* in a lady's

step; the old noun bloom is revived after a long sleep. We have the Adjective stiff starched, meaning much the same as our stuck up. There are the Verbs cut a figure and strike out a living; one of the former senses of strike was to coin. At had been prefixed to many Superlatives; we now have at best, where a the is dropped. Among the Romance words are artless; the pleader is opposed to the chamber-counsel, the former practising in court; the Madam may be set before a Christian name, as Madam Phillis. There

is such an old form as good b' w' ye.

Two plays of Vanbrugh's are said to date from 1720 or thereabouts (Leigh Hunt's 'Old Dramatists'). The country servants give us a specimen of the Yorkshire dialect; brave, master, rare are sounded breave, measter, reare, doubtless like the French ê. The u is inserted; chirp becomes chirrup, p. 475. The new Substantives are toushop, mouthful, the tip top. There are the phrases brother officer, house of ill repute (fame). We had learnt to kill time, as appears by the compound time-killer, p. 475. The new Adjective upish here means "elated with drink," p. 477; with us uppish denotes nothing worse than elation with conceit. The thou was evidently going out of polite society in 1720; it is used only once in a long dialogue between two ladies, intimate friends, p. 474; the aged Bentley, twenty years later, much affected the thou with his familiars; see his 'Life,' ii. 401; Dr. Johnson sometimes used it. One of the ladies last referred to regrets having rapped out the oath Gud's oons; this shows an improvement on the morality of 1700. Among the Verbs we see laugh it off, do the honours of a house, bear you harmless, come full drive, come flop on my face, take my chance, put out his arm, where all mention of joint is dropped. A man stumps about, p. 469; this verb had not appeared for almost five Centuries. You may ride the free (willing) horse to death, p. 479. There is the verb enliven, a most mongrel formation. Among the Romance words are broiled bone, high mettled. The old wunder god, wondrous good, led the way to a new compound, prodigious good, p. 473, where the adjective stands for an adverb. There is the asseveration depend upon that, p. 474. We find the

phrase join companies, p. 462. We hear of a story without a head or tail, p. 481. There are the French words a ci-

devant lawyer, and the substantive rencontre.

Some of Swift's works date from 1720, as his 'Letters to a Young Clergyman and to a Young Poet;' there are also some of his poems of the time. Here bulk, followed by a Genitive, may bear the new sense of major pars. There is charwoman, dog's ear in a book; we hear of an every day coat; Stella is said to be no chicken (in age). Among the Verbs we remark have men in my eye, fall into fits (with fright), lay a child to him, keep your seat, a voice quavers, dogs are wormed, ladies rattle. As to Prepositions, there are on all hands; faults are nine in ten, owing to affectation; what I would be at, where be stands for aim. Among the Romance words are mince an oath, mangle a play, lamp black, masterly, philo-poet, tabula rasa. We see exactness, which many in our day change into exactitude; promptness and quietness have undergone the same fate. A man is equal to a charge; here the sense of capacity comes into the adjective.

Swift protests against the use of obscure terms in sermons, which the women call hard words, and others call fine language. He rejoices that he has lived to see Greek and Latin almost entirely driven out of the pulpit. He objects to words such as eccentric, idiosyncracy, entity; preachers in his day seem to have been fond of the term phenomena (sic). He has the good taste to praise the

'Pilgrim's Progress.'

About this time absolutely is used to emphasise nothing; we hear of animal spirits; and Gay gives us the proverb, "two of a trade can ne'er agree;" Pope introduces us to the bathos; there are the phrases athletics and upon an

average.

The 'Provoked Husband' was written by Vanbrugh and Cibber before 1730. Among the new Substantives are wet nurse, scrape (mishap), a hurry, cudgel play. There are the phrases the wrong side the post, her back is up; the old trade still expresses course of things; "this was the trade from morning to night." Among the Adjectives is rantipol, formed from rant; there is our curious phrase, referring to

money, a cool hundred; we read of tip-top spirits; men are merry as grigs, recalling Matthew Merrygreek. As to Pronouns, there is the corrupt that's me; a man is no more (dead); nothing in the least, where degree must be dropped; much of a muchness is put into the Yorkshire servant's mouth. Among the Verbs are saddle with mortgages, do things handsome, thank you kindly, have an odd look, look you there now, pick a bit, make a push, you don't tell me so! Among the Prepositions are not for ever so much, by wholesale, within call, obliged in honour to, etc. There are the Interjections ahem! my stars! the last is used by ladies. Among the Romance words are unaccountable, corkscrew; also engross the talk, turn of mind, lodge a petition, it is turn'd of two (o'clock), clear the way. We see vastly pretty; an adverb that was to be worked hard all through this Century. The Devil is called the black gentleman. Parliament appears as our legis-lature, a curious misuse of a term. A man touches money (obtains it), a new sense of the verb. Coverdale had written cast up my nose at; the cast now becomes turn; a turn-up nose was to come later. The Monument, in London, is called by a raw Yorkshire lad, "the huge stone post;" here the word still keeps its old sense of columna. There is the saw, "accidents will happen to people that travel."

The 'Lives of the Norths' must have been written about 1730 or earlier, before the death of Roger North; I have used the edition of 1826. We see such a contraction as Bucks (the county); the aw bears its old sound, for parraw is written for the Turkish coin para. The e is sounded in the old way, for benes is written as the Scotch word for ossa, i. 287. The ow seems to be pronounced in the modern way, as Gower is written for the Turkish Giaour. The t is added to the verb jole (knock the head or jole); we see our jolt in iii. 209.

Among the Substantives are landowner, heart of oak, dovetail, shyness, showman, drawings, guesswork, eatables, thrust (of an arch), stack (of chimneys). We hear of a painter's first scratches (sketches), i. 9; he is called a picture-drawer, iii. 280. Something unpleasant is death to a man, i. 47. Bad lodgings are called a hole, i. 54. A certain monstrous proposal is called a swinger, something like our whopper. We read of runners (smugglers), ii. 111; hence to run goods. The phrase head of the family seems to have been peculiar to the North, ii. 213. The phrase good fellow is still used in its old sense for something like a debauchee, ii. 354. We read of a string of slaves, ii. 404, a new sense of the word. A contrivance for measuring distances, as you travel, is called a way-wiser, iii. 217; here is a survival of the old wisian (monstrare). There is the phrase wheels within wheels, ii. 65. One more curious instance of the confusion between the Verbal Noun and the Participle is in iii. 121; "he feared the being made infamous."

Among the Adjectives are gifted, leading question, forward scholar, sunk countenance, bad debt, free play. We talk of "making a long arm;" in i. 287 a man makes a long neck, stretching forward. In ii. 190 awkward gets the sense of malus; there was awkward morality in Butler. In iii. 359 the bottle is too many for them; a curious substitution

of the Plural for the Singular.

Among the Verbs are it worked well, set him right, a feeling wears off, lead him a life, far gone (in liquor), give handles for, etc., bring grist, keep him in order, to bed (to embed), lead the van (be prominent), to warm (irasci), worm himself into favour, take umbrage, what to make of him, blood him, take a bad turn, make free with, deaden, driven snow, come to terms, look out sharp, fasten upon him, name his price, make a good appearance, pin him down to, etc., keep chapel. There is underpull, a cant word of the time, i. 36; "act as wirepuller," we should say. The see is employed in a new way; he never saw a penny of her money, i. 88; we here use the poetic phrase, "the colour of her money." There is the curious roil (irritare), whence our verb rile seems to come; see ii. 168. A barrister speeches to the jury, i. 229. The verb haggle had meant secare about 1620; it is used in our sense, i. 416, imitating the higgle of Hudibras. used to bear off or ward a blow; the two phrases are combined in ward off, ii. 43. Business is underdone, ii. 398: we confine this verb to meat. Seamen are overwatched (exhausted), iii. 98; this is said to be a phrase of their own,

and replaces the old forwaked of 1400. There are old phrases like childing (parturitio), and con thanks (grates

agere), iii. 140.

Among the Adverbs are these phrases; something goes off hand, i. 25; a man is called all to nought (abused), ii. 28; this all to seems here to bear its old corrupt sense omnino, perhaps for the last time. We hear of a man's once-and-away entertainments; we make this once in a way, ii. 366. A stranger has out-of-the-way clothes, iii. 95. A ship is homeward bound. Our mostly had not yet arisen, for a man lives most alone, iii. 388.

As to the Prepositions, we see upon the strength of, i. 99, hard upon him, have time to himself. A man is purged from off his legs, iii. 372; here we drop the from.

Among the Romance words are emergence (emergency), party man, adept, investment, machinery, managery (system of trade), to pirate (steal), friction, scholarship. There are the phrases finish a boy at school, i. 11, bitter pill, hard pinched, supplies (pecunia), personal attack, dress up a cause, carry his point, layman (as to law), screw (in money matters), be flourishing (healthy), where the pinch is, tickle with mirth, hackney writing, lines of policy, refuse plump, remains (of an author), to map streets, save his bacon. There are the foreign eclat, carte blanche, connoisseur, cascade, villa, embryo, premio, (premium), desperado, facsimile, pauper, fiat, emporium. There is the verb chouse, formed from the Turkish word long known in England; mob is also made a transitive verb, i. 329. The adjective capital is sliding into our common sense of the term, "a capital mathematician," ii. 181. The word invidious seems to get the sense of molestus, very different from our envious, i. 137. The word guarded expresses cautus, i. 309. The word scrip, so famous in our commerce, is used for ticket in ii. 389. The word fastidious stands for disgusting, ii. 399. The word regimen is now connected with diet, ii. 416; it is used for system, or the régime of our fine writers in iii. 362. The word branch stands for pars in iii. 146; a branch of the Customs. The substantive chief is used for head man and is not connected with war; the chief in the Treasury, iii. 154. Gresham's

old verb assure becomes insure. Buckingham (Zimri) is called a premier minister, i. 97, though he was not the head of the ministry. A girl in a fit doubles herself; we should add up, i. 271. A man subsists himself, ii. 350; here we drop the last word. We see the Italian scizzo (sketch), ii. 211; we have preferred the Dutch form schets.

There are the proverbs honesty is the best policy, i. 40;

Hobson's choice is no choice, i. 174.

We read, iii. 280, that in 1660 scarlet was commonly called the King's colour, and Cavaliers wore red cloaks; this seems strange, considering how obnoxious Oliver's red-coats were at that time. Durham Cathedral, we are told, shows the most of Gothic antiquity of any in England, i. 279. One of the great lawyers of 1680 used to employ his native Gloucestershire dialect in Court, pronouncing although as althoff, i. 103. The Devonshire dialect is called the most barbarous in England, the North not excepted; the Cornish are said to speak much better than their neighbours, i. 249.

Swift drew up his 'Directions to Servants' and the 'Memoirs of Captain Creichton' about 1730. The y is added to a word, as goody; goodies (sweetmeats) to be given to children. The famous Sir Ewen Cameron appears as Owen, showing that the ow might still sometimes bear the sound of French ou. The oy might still bear the sound of French ê, for General Mackay appears as M'Cov. The old dab (ictus) is revived after a long sleep. There is prog (cibus), derived from the verb prog (beg), seen about 1650. There is titlit, shoulder-slip (of a horse), and the phrase loads of poems, where we should use lots; this comes in the verses written by Swift on his own death. Servants give warning. Something breaks into three halves: in 1220 half had stood for pars. We hear of a good bit, and a good sup; our bite and sup. We hear of light money and of a bad night; men may drink hard; a poem is transcribed fair. Among the Verbs are better himself (of a servant), put the clock back, go upon the road (as a highwayman), take an hour to do it. Something is a shocking sight; here the Participle seems to become an Adjective. A man is put off his mettle; we use the phrase with on in the contrary sense. A servant is advised to sink the money (appropriate it). Servants rid up the hearth; it is curious that Swift, in his 'Directions,' employs this old verb in its Scotch sense, which is found in Wyntoun. Among the Romance words are gobble, bon mot, incognito, great coat, pincushion, toupee, teapot, to liquor boots. Schoolboys have barring outs; a gate may be five-barred; we hear of country members (of Parliament). Swift used to expose fools. There are the phrases try your hand, a false key, a pair of colours. He talks of butlers decanting ale, as they call it; it seems to have been a new verb. A man may be a piece of a furrier; here we substitute bit for piece. Witnesses give a rogue a character; here good seems to be dropped. Children are called the masters and misses, and are under a governess, who is also called the tutoress. The old kitchen knave still appears as the blackguard boy. The liquor gin is mentioned, coming from the French genevre (juniper).

There are the common phrases, live a short life and a

merry one, it is only a drop in the bucket.

In Aubrey's 'Lives' (Reprint of 1813) the phrase lend a helping hand, found in 1729, appears in p. 79, vol. ii. Bishop Tanner talks of (printer's) devils and copy (for print-

ing); this is in 1735; p. 107, vol. ii.

We may here consider Pope's later poems. He makes face rime with brass; on the other hand, he makes placed rime with waist. We hear of cow hide, used for binding. There is the phrase send wealth to the dogs; go to the dogs was soon to follow. There are the Romance one dead level, fritter away, zigzag, liqueur, stucco. We find the Hindoo chintz. It was now that men began to write in magazines.

From this time, or a little later, date the words bag fox, an at-home, the Hindoo banyan day, and the Javanese

bantam. See Dr. Murray's Dictionary.

Matthew Bishop published in 1744 an account of his campaigns by sea and land in Queen Anne's time; he enlisted in the regiment of Webb, well known to all readers of Esmond. The e replaces o; a ship is a fine sailer, p. 176; here a useful distinction between the

vessel and the sailor is made. The ow may still express French ou, as the town Doway. The sound of the old au remains, for a sea fight is more than once called a numachia. Tyndale's verb cham appears as jam, p. 212. The author is fond of drove instead of driven; we now often hear I was druv to it: the South always clipped the n of the Strong Participle.

There is the Substantive breast-work. A bowl of punch is called a settler (composer), p. 124. The word shell is used in its military sense, p. 228. The word living takes the sense of diet; good living, p. 233. The author

talks of his right hand man (in the ranks), p. 209.

Among the Adjectives are leg-weary, unthinking; there is a hot press (for soldiers), p. 76. Our great often means firmus or validus; a man has a great notion that, etc., p. 170. The word thoughtful reappears after a long sleep, and stands for anxius, p. 117. A more curious revival is that of the old solcen (slow, sulky), which is seen in p. 45 in the form of sulky: I think the word was never written for many Centuries after the Norman Conquest.

Among the Verbs are the phrases load a gun, take in tow, have his own way, be in two minds whether, etc., take coach, take a walk, make the best of our way to, etc., make out (spend) an evening, to flash in the pan, take it by turns to, etc., run for dear life, go to the bottom (at sea), stave a puncheon, make interest to go, break the neck of the war, put him to his shifts. We saw sling a sail in the year 1620; we now find sling a firelock, p. 162. There is fly from his word, p. 130; here we substitute go. In p. 190 we have the French all ways; that is, have them at a disadvantage. In p. 213 the cavalry back their horses (make them retreat); this differs from the old senses of the verb.

The old phrase of 1490, cast the lead, is replaced by heave lead, p. 248; Burke was fond of this expression for sounding. A child is raised (bred up), p. 268; this is still an American phrase.

There is the Adverb seemingly, p. 161. The Preposition upon appears in a new phrase; have much time upon our hands, p. 131.

There are the Dutch words yaul, sloop, and smack (fragor); this last must be distinguished from our old word for gustus.

Among the Romance words are scrutore (bureau), notorious, grundpapa, fluency, checkered, cockcade (sic), the general (call) which is beaten, boviac (bivouac), p. 184, insignificant, to regale, imposition (cheat). The word pertisen had appeared about 1555; the term now stands for the member of an irregular troop. There are the phrases a distant relation, speaking trumpet, on half allowance, to mess together, press gang, piece of rudeness, a round of shot, sentry box. The word canteen means poculum, p. 8; it is used in our modern sense, p. 138. We hear of fifty "sail of the Line of Battle," p. 21; here we now drop the two last words. We see first the old plumb porridge, p. 181, and then in p. 49 the new plumb pudding. A girl turns out undutiful, p. 98; this is an advance on the old turn Protestant. We read of a panick fear, p. 126; then we have the concise panick, p. 183. The word satisfaction takes the further sense of comfort, p. 147. In p. 210 plundering soldiers behave like black-guards; here Swift's sense of nebulo is well developed; the old use of the word was now obsolete. Paris is the capital of France, p. 236; here city is dropped. England had by this time made some progress in politics; Bishop says, in p. 263, that there is no Senate without an Opposition; this is something new. The spirit rum, said to be a Malay word, appears in p. 250.

We see the old word drawer (at a tavern). Bishop says he acted as manciple to a party of four soldiers, p. 169. There is an old survival in p. 267; "an instrument of both your destructions;" this stands for the old Genitive bother (amborum); here two persons are addressed. There are the proverbs a guilty conscience needs no accuser, p. 106; better luck the next throw (time), p. 211. The curse be damned is printed d—d in p. 85; a delicate veil for this word unknown to Parson Collier. When Bishop's regiment was broke in 1713, he composed the following lines—

"God and a Soldier Men alike adore,
When at the Brink of Danger, not before;
The Danger past, alike are both requited,
God is forgot, and the brave Soldier slighted" (p. 266).

I remember seeing in the papers, soon after the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, that these lines, or something very like them, were chalked up in a barrack; the Indian Government in vain endeavoured to detect the inscriber. I little thought then that the lines were due to an old Malplaquet man. Can they have been handed down by tradition?

The translation of 'Gil Blas,' usually assigned to Smollett. came out in 1749; the number of new English phrases is remarkable. There is the verb ken (scire) and discommend, tokens of the translator's Northern birth. The e becomes u, as not cure a curse (cerse, cress). The t becomes p, for we see popgun, the old potgun. The p becomes f; the old handcops is replaced by handcuff. Among the new Substantives are foreground, spring gun, mantrap, outskirt, stalking horse, the fidgets, claptrap, stock play, chit chat, codger, quiz, a set-down, flirtation, blinkers (oculi), pot house, a sickener, hitch, skinflint, cast (in a play), shopman, bread-basket (venter), keep (victus), first floor, mainspring, makeweight, man cook, lady's maid, callboy, cockloft, a haul, chum, bird's eye view, blinds (of window), seedling, by-play, toad-eating, clodhopper, ownership, rapscallion, thieftaker, horsewhip, drum (of ear), eye tooth, a toss-up, deathblow, fogram, our fogy. There are the phrases kettle of fish, hop skip and jump, tub to a whale, feather in his cap, maid of all work, hell upon earth, in her black books, every day wares, pretty pickings, neither chick nor child, a fly-by-night, a full house (theatre), in the same boat with him, flush in the pan, an eye to business, the weak side of his temper, be on the right side of thirty, beggar on horseback, on her last legs, nine times out of ten, the run of the house. An ugly woman is called a horse godmother, p. 12; a phrase long afterwards put into Sir Pitt Crawley's mouth. The word greenhorn is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I have used Routledge's edition which bears no date. I take the date, assigned above, from the earliest copy of the book in the British Museum.

applied to men; it had been used of an ox about 1400. A certain lady is a bad match, looking to the money side; a man is a match for his enemy. A gouty fellow is called old chalkstone, p. 41. The word inside gets a new meaning. that of venter; the old innewearde (viscera) or innerds had dropped from polite society, and something had to be coined on the same lines. We have seen Mabbe's lunch (lump); this gave birth to luncheon, p. 64. We see cut meaning ictus, p. 169, not vulnus, as in Ascham. The old carl cat had long disappeared; we now find tom cat. An actor is sent on the boards (stage); we hear also of the green room, and the wings (in a theatre). Tusser's barth had meant shelter; we now hear of a good berth (situation). The portentous noun bore is used of a man in p. 84. We see two different ways of compounding; first a set-out (banquet) and a set-off; then an outset and an offset. A man is called a bag of bones. The word seat is now used of the most useful part of a chair. A man talks of his feelings, and uses freedoms. We saw long before the phrase man of God; we now hear of a lady's man. Certain folk are called loose fish, p. 248; hence our odd fish. Money is called the wherewithal, p. 260; there is the curious need-nots (thing not necessaries), p. 274. Each writer is said to have his own walk, p. 263. A tailor is called a snipper. A prime minister can give loaves and fishes. The verb twitter had been used by Chaucer; a man, we now see, may be in a twitter. There is the curious compound truism; witticism had already appeared. We have seen Don (dun) as a horse's name about 1400; the Scotch used the two diminutives don-ick, don-ick-y; hence came the donkey (asinus), seen in p. 342. We hear of a help at dinner, a curious new use of the noun. A man is a professed blacklegs, p. 369; here we clip the last letter. The word pad (latro) had long been known; we now meet with a footpad. A man is called a rattle: Goldsmith used the word in this sense, in his famous play. The word drawer, getting a new meaning, is used much like bureau. The word lordling is revived, after a sleep of 400 years, p. 439. A man does the thing genteelly, p. 39; this thing generally implies a money payment. The word way is used for genus; something "in the bread and water way," p. 26. Adverbs are made nouns; as the ups and downs, the ins and outs.

There are the new Adjectives chicken-hearted, rakish, rickety, unbearable, high flown, workmanlike, thick headed, long headed. The Active Participle is used as an Adjective; as a floating idea, well-looking, unfeeling, forbidding in aspect, a standing jest, burning shame. We see sweet upon a girl, a nasty (cutting) witticism, a foul copy, a makeshift dinner, high life below stairs, hard cash, stone blind, light reading, ready cut and dry, ready furnished, small talk. Men may go from bud to worse; here a substantive is dropped; as also in the best of the joke was, etc. We see chuck full, p. 78, formed something like the old brimful. A verb may be used as an Adjective; a knock down argument, p. 233. There is the phrase as broad as it was long, p. 270. We read of a thumping fortune; Swift's thumper must mean "a great lie." A man has a wicked eve for certain things, p. 369; the meaning of the word here seems softened down to roquish, There is the curious snug as a bug in a blanket: I have heard rug substituted for the last word. Something costs next to nothing, p. 414. An actress is said to act with broad humour, p. 423; Caxton had employed broad much like coarse.

As to Pronouns, we have already seen a bad time of it; in p. 6 stands this was not the worst of it; in p. 427 something is done for the fun of it. A man is said to look with all his eyes, p. 196; "making a thorough use of them;" like Chaucer's "she was all herself." In p. 238 a man asks, what is it all about?

The new Verbs are lower (with medicine), skirt, groom, thread, catcall, dumbfound, nudge, pit, flop, goggle, string, overdraw (an account), snigger. We see make both ends meet, come to close quarters, cut a man (not know him), cut a figure, cut a joke, cut him out (excel), cut and run, cut my teeth of wisdom, hammer into him, draw the long bow (mentiri), put in his ow, set up a howl, toss up for heads or tails, show him the outside of the door, play a good knife and fork, laugh on the wrong side of my mouth, go to the hammer (auction), throw into the background,

throw into the shade, heart lies in the right place, work double tides, sing his heart out, bring him to his bearings, bring eggs to a bad market, bite the dust, wipe off scores, kick his heels, keep up the ball, make himself up, make up my mind to, though I say it that should not, grown up, fit to hold a candle to, struck all in a hear, trump up a story, work the ship, mind what he was about, go off like a shot, open himself to, let the cat out of the bag, put his best foot foremost (slightly varying from Mabbe), stand in for a harbour, set every engine at work, set us going, get to the blind side of, give the go-by to, find my level, pipe all hands, lend a hand, set about doing it, make head or tail of, come across him, take it into his head, stamp her for, etc., ring a bob major, take a leaf out of his book, go the wrong way to work, his countenance fell, play up to her, not say "by your leave," take French leave, live in clover, how the land lies, have the refusal of, get along with you, play into his hands, cut and come again, burn the candle at both ends, overhaul accounts, take away my breath, look blue, get on in the world, run her rig (wrig, wriggle), fight shy of, come round him, make himself scarce, blow his brains out, rest on his oars, throw off his balance, do things by halves, darken her doors, I have not done with you, fear lent me wings, fly into a passion, pick up acquaintance, cast her for a part, stare like a stuck pig, take it or leave it, put up (to lodge), play second fiddle, blood ran cold, fire it off, go the length of his tether, take kindly to, that is all you know about it, lock-jawed, he wished to stand in my shoes, matters may come round, draw a man out. The verb take is employed in a new sense, as take him off (imitari) to the life; Foote was soon to pun most happily on this new phrase. The Infinitive is used much like a noun; the give and take principle, p. 42; the ride and tie principle. We see thorough-bred used as a synonym for perfect, p. 117. The verb die is employed for ardere; die to be present, p. 119. The verb pluck is used in its University sense; a candidate is plucked, p. 146. The verb shake is applied to the worn-out body; a man is shaken in constitution, p. 149. There is humbug, p. 150, which Mr. Skeat derives from hum (hoax) and bug (spectre). Men peg at their food, p. 167, a new sense of the word. The verb brood had meant fovere in

1440; a man now broods over his woes, p. 167. The verb dangle gets a new sense; dangle after a woman, p. 169. Men had hitherto lain along; they now stretch their length on the grass, p. 213. A man had been called (challenged) in 1630; our author adds the out, p. 222. A man, when dying, is said to be going fast, p. 234. The old bolt had meant ruere; this is made transitive; to bolt his dinner, p. 237. We have seen Barbour's get wit of; we now find get wind of, p. 241. Travellers bowl away in a chaise, p. 242. An actress comes out on the stage, p. 247; young ladies were to come out forty years later. We read of dashing bludes, p. 266; cut a dash was soon to follow. Gil Blas sinks the secretary, p. 283; that is, drops all mention of his post. A man unbends, p. 288; here himself must be understood; relax has been treated in the same way. The verb wound is now applied morally, not physically; honour may be wounded, p. 295. There is a curious use of the Northern may be (fortasse); the question is asked, "will you not be mistress?" the answer is, may be so, and may be not. The verb make had long meant vadere; in p. 359 a man made up to me; this is used physically; we use the phrase morally. The help imitates forbear, and governs a Participle; he could not help smiling, p. 366. There is the phrase soften down passages, p. 400: a new use of the verb. Men ride the great horse, p. 407; we substitute high for great. The verb draw is made intransitive; the curtain drew up, p. 427. The verb while is used in a sense very different from the old ihwilen; while away three weeks, p. 434.

As to the Adverbs, the off comes very forward; as be ill off, well off, off with you! beg him off. We come upon higgledy piggledy, p. 94. A man is down in the mouth, p. 288. An author writes down to the comprehension of dolts, p. 407. Things are told straightforward, p. 306; here the adverb has not yet been made an adjective. Prepositions seem to be turned into adverbs in she is not over and above hale, p. 338. A man figures away, p. 362. We see, (if so,) well and good, p. 364, a curious union of the adverb and adjective; in p. 390 the well supplants the

good; not think it well to delay. Time is up, p. 392. A patron looks a man over, p. 396; here the over must bear its old sense of per (thoroughly). We have seen Vanbrugh's any how; we now come upon somehow or other, p. 42, where the how is used for way.

Among the Prepositions we remark on the broad grin, on the simmer, on the alert, upon his good behaviour, on the spur of the occasion, on his travels, form myself on a hint, p. 197, like build on. There is out of our line: at the long run is altered to in the long run, p. 69. A sportsman is in at the death, p. 89. Men are stretched at their length, p. 142; hence "to measure his length." Men go to work full tilt, p. 209; here an at must be dropped. Something is within the reach of all, p. 69. A man is said to be half seas over, p. 88; Vanbrugh's old phrase is set apart to express ebrius. A person goes by a certain name, p. 113; this comes from the former call by the name, A man is under my thumb, p. 277. The with is dropped when men are cap in hand to, etc., p. 228. Music is loved to distraction, p. 303; a new phrase. There is for the life of me, a strong asseveration; not for my life. In p. 369 look after a lad implies care. A man is between asleep and awake, p. 387; here the preposition stands before an adjective, a curious idiom.

There is the Interjection the deuce and all! p. 298; by all the powers! p. 67. A man, whose thoughts are bent on the kitchen, swears, ods haricots and cutlets! p. 371; this kind of oath was to be much favoured by Bob Acres one generation later.

We see the Scandinavian noun slang coupled with professional, p. 47; this was to supplant the old cant.

There is the Celtic bother; also fun, which is not con-

nected with Skelton's fonny (stultus).

Among the Romance words are routine, love affair, gaol bird, the blue devils, touchwood, lazy-bones, nonentity, subterfuge, money market, servants' hall, coxcombical, rebuff, squad, firm (mercantile), tasteful, property-man (in theatres), saloon, scenery, outpost, scapegrace, percentage, stage effect, tureen, performance (theatrical), pugilist, practical joke, a show article,

religionist, gay deceiver, impressive, armchair, coffee room (of inn), rosy gilled, portfolio, brushwood, personality (abuse), post obit, clearance, respective, subaltern, octave (in singing), lanternjawed, cholera morbus, p. 369, revoke, fountain head, hush money, family likeness, pointless, barmaid, caricature, home department. There are the phrases brush un learning, tricks on travellers, pay through the nose, on the carpet (tapis), casehardened, smell powder, pay our respects to, paint it to myself, parade the town, round of amusement, in a pretty pickle, grease the wheels, nothing would serve but, a great catch (haul), be in cash, a running account, the chapter of accidents, free and easy, turn short round upon, the common run, pass muster, tinge of literature, hard featured, quarrel with my bread and butter, pass him off for, return to the charge, praise up to the skies, a speaking acquaintance with, vulgar dog, it was no joke, turn King's evidence, jugged game, train of thought, realize money, fault on the right side, report progress. A certain woman is called a pretty piece of goods, p. 4. A commission (money payment) is drawn for services rendered, p. 12. In p. 21 a path offers; here itself is dropped. The word pickle is used to English nebulo, p. 38. We hear of a youth of good connexions, p. 39; that is, of respectable family. A woman is past her prime, p. 40; Gascoigne had employed prime of youth. In p. 85 stands "where do they expect to go to when they die?" applied in joke to harsh usurers. A man forms himself, p. 197. Men colleague (keep company) with certain fellows, p. 88; this later was written colloque. A hungry man gives a good account of his food, p. 6. Men had rolled (exulted) in Udall's time; in p. 74 men roll in luxury. A maid is a fixture (has a permanent post) in a family, p. 113. We now hear of the special pleader, p. 117. I have seen the word paraphernalia objected to in our time when applied indiscriminately; our author showed the way in this matter. In p. 146 pigeon is used for dupe. In p. 154 a woman commands (has at her disposal) wealth. A man sees the lions (sights) of a town, p. 156; this must have arisen from certain inmates of the Tower of London. A tutor is called a verb-grinder, p. 168; in our day this has become gerund-grinder, and the noun

grind has come to stand for troublesome work. The phrase it occurs to me (comes into my head) stands in p. 176. A man is above the common, p. 185; here run is dropped. Something is revolting to our designs, p. 185; here the Participle means no more than opposed. But in p. 302 virtue revolts at the idea. In p. 191 dressing stands for a thrashing. Money saved is called a man's savings, p. 192. something like the former sweepings. Facts are garbled, p. 226; a new sense of the old verb. Women fall into these courses, p. 239; the noun had seldom been used in the Plural hitherto. The epithet battered is used of an old rake, p. 246. An angry man turns the house out at window, p. 255; we substitute out of doors. A host has his parties, p. 297, a new word for entertainments; hitherto people had made parties in common. The French soupçon is literally translated in p. 282; "not a suspicion of literature in their talk." We hear of the literati, p. 299, which is certainly more scholarly than litterateurs. The word funds is used for pecunia; a man has funds, p. 283. The verb roast is used for quizzing a person, p. 306. We hear of a true bill (charge) in common life, p. 321. We have seen accomplished and finished used for perfect; in p. 322 a man is a consummate master. Some one is rusticated (sent to the country), p. 333; the word is now little known beyond the Universities. The word channel is used in an abstract, not a concrete sense, p. 338; "make enquiries in (through) a certain channel." The word lubricity is used for libido, p. 348; I see the word sometimes employed in our days by the refined gentry who think the Scriptural synonym too downright. A man long lost turns up in p. 351. A monk acts up to the rules, p. 352; we have already seen play up to. A rich man has an establishment, p. 368; a well-furnished household. The word roundabout is used as an Adjective; Latimer had made it a Substantive. The home is also used for an Adjective in a home question, p. 383. We hear of the ex-ministry, p. 403; these Latin prepositions, such as ultra and extra, were to become common prefixes in English. Not only the body, but also the mind may be poisoned; see p. 434. We see the French

gourmand, to encore, début, fête champêtre, depôt, calibre, coup de main, reconnoitre, amateur, to financier. There are the Italian finale, sotto voce, bravura, and the Portuguese palaver. The oran outang is mentioned.

There are the proverbs it never rains but it pours, a nod is as good as a wink, what is got over the devil's back is spent under his belly, p. 297, it is a long lane where there is no turning, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, possession is nine (not Arbuthnot's eleven) points of the law, there is reason in roasting of eggs. There are such old words and phrases as bob and firk, both meaning ferire, happy man be his dole, we know a hawk from a hernshaw, p. 223, bona roba, any Joan (woman of low birth); there is Wycherley's strong asseveration indeed and indeed.

From this time dates the sailor's cry ahoy! (Vanbrugh's ahey!), also advertise (in the sense of publicly announce), take aback, agenda, al fresco. See Dr. Murray's Dictionary.

We have now come to the end of this period, so admirable in its rejection of masses of long foreign words brought in before 1660, and therefore so admirable in the character which it has stamped upon English prose. This time is moreover illustrated by the names of our great poetical Satirists (few other countries can show such a band), Butler, Dryden, Swift, Pope, Johnson, the one following the other in quick succession. Moreover the English novel, starting to life under the auspices of Defoe, had in Fielding's hands sprung with marvellous growth to its highest development, much as the English stage, almost at its outset, had risen in the hands of Shakespere. But the name of Johnson, just mentioned, suggests that a new Period of English is about to open in the middle of the Eighteenth Century.

#### CHAPTER VI.

DR. JOHNSON'S ENGLISH.

#### 1750-1886.

This era opens at the moment when the great Cham of literature was hailed as a Dictator as regards our language. He has himself said, "Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." Would that the adviser had practised what he preached! He was misled by Sir Thomas Browne, and he corrupted our tongue by bringing in outlandish stuff which would have moved the scorn of Swift, and from which our best writers have only of late shaken themselves free.1 Johnson was in his lifetime revered by a tasteless generation as the greatest of all masters of English; his disciples. more especially Gibbon, have still further Latinised our tongue. The Dictator, however, seems in his old age to have felt a lurking consciousness that he had gone too far; his last works show a far purer taste than those he wrote at forty. He now no more "depeditated obtunding anfractuosities;" he was no longer the deep-mouthed Boeotian-

> "Thebes did his green unknowing youth engage; He chooses Athens in his riper age."

His good sound Teutonic talk has often been contrasted

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Tendimus in Latium is a bad watchword for England, whether in religion, in architecture, or in philology.

with the vicious Latinisms that he penned. How forcible are his compounds, "an unclubbable man," "wretched unideaed girls!" and his verb, "I downed him with this!" While on the subject of Johnson, one cannot help regretting that neither he nor his friends ever knew of the kinsmanship between the tongues of Southern Asia and Europe. Had the great discovery been made known far and wide rather earlier than it was, he and Burke would have found a safer topic for debate than the Rockingham ministry. How heartily would those lordly minds have welcomed the wondrous revelation, that almost all mankind, dwelling between the Ganges and the Shannon, were linked together by the most binding of ties! How warmly would the sages have glowed with wrath or with love, far more warmly than ever before, when talking of Omichund and Nuncomar, of the Corsican patriot and the Laird of Coll! From how many blunders in philology would shrewd Parson Horne have been kept! No such banquet had ever been set before the wise, since the Greeks, 400 years earlier, unfolded their lore first to the Italians, and then to the rougher Transalpines. It was not in vain that the new lords of Hindostan induced the Brahmins to throw open what had been of yore so carefully kept under lock and key. But the main credit of the new feast must be given to others; if the English brought home the game, it was the Germans who cooked it.

To turn to matters nearer home, about this time the ish is added to old Adjectives, as baddish; there is also babyish. Dr. Johnson, misled by the Greek achos, declared that we ought to write ache, not the old ake. Very soon accoucheur, acme, air-tight, abreast of came in; for these, see Dr. Murray's Dictionary.

From Foote's plays, which range between 1748 and 1776, we learn something of the speech of our fathers who conquered Bengal and Canada, and who laid the train that ended in American Independence. I begin with—

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I draw attention to the defence of Johnson's English put forth by a clever critic, and to the obvious answer that might be made; see my 'Old and Middle English,' p. 589.

# THE KNIGHTS (1748).

We here see the new Substantive tantrums; there are the phrases days of yore, happy dog; Sukey appears as a variation of Susan. One of the knights speaks of my master Jenkins, not our Mr. Jenkins; the other says right, you, right! the ancestor of our right you are! There are the verbs grown out of knowledge and tramp it. We see the Romance unaccountable; the papers (newspapers) are taken in.

### TASTE (1752).

There are the Substantives dauber (bad painter), lumber room, maiden name, chap (homo). The old Latiner (Latin scholar) is revived by an ignorant woman. There is sheriffulty, not sheriffdom; a curious instance of a Romance ending to a most Teutonic word. We see the Adjectives priggish and peagreen: an extra syllable is added in worserer (pejor). There is the vulgarism "we left she." Among the Verbs are leave you to yourselves, call up a look; there is the auctioneer's going, going! A verb is dropped in all in good time. Various forms of vulgar speech occur, as I did not go to do it, I be got into, etc., we see'd him. The off had lately become prominent, a man declares off (renounces a bargain). There is the Romance dilettante; a woman is perdigious fine; the word poor is applied to a sum of money; poor ten pounds; something is a thousand pities. We hear of a carriage called a phaeton. There is the proverb—

> "When House and Land are gone and spent, Then Learning is most excellent."

### ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS (1753).

The new Substantives are pigtail, whipper in; the buck (dandy) of 1303 reappears, and a man is addressed as old buck; a homely person is called a John Trot. There is the curious idiom of Verbs, I intend calling; "I am bent on calling" probably led to this. There is the favourite deny it who can; a designing woman is said to play her cards well.

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Among the Romance words are roast beef, post chaise, figure dancer. Men who can use their fists are styled bruisers; we hear of the packet plying to Calais, in the days before steam came in. A girl sings and dances, but her friends doubt her execution.

### ENGLISHMAN RETURNED FROM PARIS (1756).

Here the old would is now printed wou'd; it is the same with should. A travelling tutor is called a bear-leader; an attorney is hailed as good six and eightpence. A girl treats a lover to the thou, in sovereign scorn. Among the Verbs are hit your taste (the old strike), swear like a trooper, kick up a riot. The former tayho becomes tally ho! there is also hoics! the later yoicks! There are many French words brought in by the travelled English booby; as portfeuille, bon ton, badinage, persiflage, ensemble, fracas; he uses hôtel (a grand house in Paris). The word entrevue had appeared in the year 1500, it is now once more introduced in its foreign shape; our interview was still in the future. There are, moreover, grotesque, exotic. A girl is described as the very individual lady who, etc.; this individual was to be worked hard in the next Century.

# AUTHOR (1757).

There are shortened forms like Beck (Rebecca) and Cantah. Among the Substantives are jackass, washerwoman, cow-heel; settlement is now used for colony; to do something is called an unfriendly thing. The Romance ending of oddity is remarkable. The word trade is appropriated to the body of publishers, "the trade." A youth is given the run of a place. As to Verbs, dishes are tossed up by the cook, a man is started in business. A verb is dropped in now, Sir, to you. A singer is said to be in voice. There are the Interjections by Gosh! and prodigious! Dominie Sampson was to come later. Among the Romance phrases are out-

line, fungus, jallop, rebus, half price, circulating library, to paper a room. Men move in high circles; books come out in numbers; the word flame is applied to the woman you are in love with. A man dresses; that is, puts on his best apparel. A rambling story is called a riggmonrowle (rigmarole); this is the old and respectable ragman roll. We see the drink called porter, from the burly class who were so fond of it. There are the proverbs, fine feathers make fine birds, money makes the mare to go.

# MINOR (1760).

The e is clipped; a plaudit is formed from the old plaudite. There are the new Substantives bag wig, henroost, a dip (in the sea), shipload. We hear of a lot at an auction; of the Newcastle bur; horses are kept for the turf; a small house is called a box; a certain vegetable appears as greens; spankers and shiners are slang terms for coin. The phrase High-dutchian (German) lasts even down to this time. Mrs. Cole thinks of dying a Roman (Roman Catholic); this word had been in Irish use two generations earlier. Among the Adjectives are snub-nosed, lefthanded (marriage), a psalm-singing countenance. A girl has a will of her own. We find the Verbs scalp, jump at it. The Infinitive is once more used as a noun; we hear of knock me down doings; here the me is new. Among the Romance words are itinerant, mimicry, sortment. An auctioneer touches up (praises) a lot; a baron is of twenty descents; there is the new compound, a never-failing chap; the higher classes are the first people in the kingdom. Mr. Prig is quite a jewel of a man; this quite had not been followed by an Article until about twenty years before this time. There is the French phrase, a vis a vis (carriage). One rogue uses the curse levant me, but, etc. A sober old man is called old Square Toes. Mrs. Cole calls drink the good creature; something like this survives in Ireland. A public school is mentioned; here many vices are learnt at sixteen, and in this Foote is confirmed by Cowper. The new word Nabob (returned East Indian) appears.

# LYAR (1761).

Here Barbara is cut down to Bab. A great liar is known at Oxford as the Bouncer. A woman may be a fright. new rout is bracketed with plays and balls, and differs from Tarlton's sense of the word. The word bully is now connected with a house of ill fame. We come upon poker; certain things are said to be well (pleasant) in their way. There are the Verbs have at heart, what he is driving at, Something is beyond me (my understanding), a new use of the Preposition. A man surrenders at discretion: something will not pass upon me. The old but that still expresses nisi before a verb. Among the Romance words are the dismals, private tutor, a matter of fact fellow, distant relation, recollect yourself, sign himself Hopkins. There is the cry bravo! the French burgois (sic) and femme de chambre. From America come wampum, warhoop, and the pipe of peace. A man begs, "in the college cant," to tick a little longer (remain in debt); this cant was soon to make way for slang. A gift made to servants is called a compliment; a stormy interview is spoken of as a scene.

Early in the play mention is made of the cheap rural academies that abounded in Yorkshire; these were to be unmasked, almost fourscore years later, by one greater than Foote.

### ORATORS (1762).

The a is docked; a vulgar man says cutely, not acutely. An Irishman talks of spaking; here the a clearly bears the sound of French ê. The old hackney (horse) is cut down to hack; an Oxonian is named Tirehack. An Irishman calls a coin a rap. We see the phrase there's no knowing. There is the Adjective funny. A man gets an office all hollow (with ease). The strange Nominative thee appears; thee must learn; this was adopted by the Quakers. A vulgar fellow talks about this here manner. Among the Verbs are speechify, hold your jaw, to seat breeches; the approving cry hear him! hear him! is put into an Irishman's mouth;

there is lay down the law, where the down is something new. A man is too fat for a ghost; here to be must be dropped after for. We see the Celtic whisky. There is the Romance verb prose; also field preacher. The Scotch and Irish dialects are freely drawn upon in this piece; the Irishman comes out with the well-known nothing at all at all. It is stated that Irish hands come over every year to get in our harvest. It is remarked that the seventh son of a seventh son is born a physician.

### MAYOR OF GARRATT (1763).

The i supplants a in make me a Mister (master), when Sir Jacob was in reality the title due to the person in question. The final s is clipped in post-chay. The w begins to supplant v: Jerry Sneak thinks a woman werry like Wenus: he also axes instead of asking; a return to the old system. There are the Substantives drumstick (of fowl), heeltap, cribbage, till (of shop), rumpus. A lazy fellow is called a lie-abed. The word snack, derived from snatch, stands for a hurried meal. A rude fellow is called a bear. A man tells a bit of his mind. Among the Adjectives we find sound as a roach (this is altered from the trout of 1290), thin as a lath; a berth is pretty goodish; the old phrase roaring boy is still preserved. Among the Verbs are kill or cure, come to a pretty pass, take it out (expend) in oaths, twig him, to flummer (decipere), home-brewed; here ale is dropped. We have seen I an't; this last is now corruptly used for non est; may be t'ant (it is not) is used by Jerry Sneak. Something may likely ensue; this positive Adverb is now dropped in England (unless preceded by more or most) though it survives in Scotland. We see now for it, for the matter of that. The a, used by Wyntoun, still survives as an Interjection even down to these days of Wilkes; the candidate Mr. Mug (meant for the great Duke of Newcastle) is hailed with shouts of A Mug! A Mug! Among the Romance words are disembody, form square, pursy, sure as a gun, regimentals, his locum tenens. A man is allowed so much for his pocket; hence our pocket money. There are such old

phrases as insolent companion / (fellow), trail a pike. A well-known phrase occurs in this play, who can make a silk purse of a sow's ear?

### PATRON (1764).

Among the Substantives are chest of drawers, shutters, the making of me. A man is puff to the playhouse; a coach bears the name of the Doncaster Fly, which contains inside passengers. The word odd is applied to a volume, where its brethren have been lost. Among the Verbs are thumb, nail (fix) him, pop off (die), something will not come amiss; a person knows what he is about. There is the ironical I like your asking that! A man is asked if he has heard something; he answers, how should I? Among the Interjections are Oh, dear me! the clownish servant still swears by the mass! Among the Romance words are profile, trait (feature), jeu d'esprit, bureau. The turnpike system had been so much developed of late, that turnpike stands for road. We hear of capital (first rate) masters. A play is said to be bad, most infernal; a new use of the last Adjective. We find here the saw, "no man is a hero to his yalet de chambre."

### COMMISSARY (1765).

Here the ea is still much used, where it is now dropped; as compleat; it was perhaps pronounced like the French e. Among the Substantives are cutter (ship), whippersnapper, bridemaid; there are shakes and thrills in the voice; we now change the last of these into trills. A woman tells lies only in the way of her business; something is the very life and soul of her trade. We see under your mark, where the last word stands for what you desire; this survives in "that's about the mark." There is the very old idiom the woman's niece of the house. The like is added to Adjectives; a genteel-like manner; there is the jingle, a near and dear friend. The Numeral is used in a new sense; that's one comfort, however; here the last word answering to the Old English though bears the old sense in any case.

We see one, two, three! off you go! There is the new phrase winter sets in. A person takes legal advice on a point; here the verb bears the sense of petere; it may also mean sequi. The forward has not altogether yielded to on; are you forward with it? The Interjections are Lord help you! the oath marry still survives in the mouth of a servant maid. Among the Romance words are pawnbroking, landing place; there is asylum. A coachman talks of his horses as beastesses. The old liquorish still stands for lecherous; it has nothing to do with drink.

# DEVIL ON TWO STICKS (1768).

The u replaces i in Scotch mouths, as wul and wut. The d is inserted; the old howsumever appears as housomdever. Among the Substantives are the bulls, bears, and lame ducks of the Stock Exchange, hand bill; broad brim is a name applied to a Quaker. In sledgehammer, two English words, each expressing malleus, are united. A physician sends his patients to Brighthelmstone for a dip in the sea; the town's name was soon to be shortened. There are the Verbs run up bills, play an engine, dropping wet; this was later to become dripping. Ladies go out; here visiting is dropped. A man appears in his own head of hair : a new use of in. There is the Dutch adjective slim. The Romance words are small arms, bolus, to file off. The verb fix becomes intransitive; fix on a plan. The word regiment is still used for the medical regimen; the t at the end of the word was to seem strange thirty years later.

### LAME LOVER (1770).

Here the ee is added to a word; a husband addressing his wife as lovee; deary had come much earlier. The u replaces a; husky is found. The game of brag appears, along with loo. Certain entertainments are called drums. We hear of a limb of the law; this limb is a very scornful term, in comparison with member. We read of a number of nobodies; here a new Substantive is coined for nonentity;

in our day it stands for a person of no rank. A man is a bit of a Macaroni. We see unmeaning, muzzy, the long and short on't; here the phrase of 1450 is transposed. The Definite article is now placed before ladies' names, in imitation of foreign use, as the Harietta. The Plural is wrongly used in these sort of engagements, these sort of folks. There is the phrase all's over (actum est). Among the Verbs are blackball, see people (visitors), send cards; here we now put out after the verb. The verb match stands for find a match to; "match a coach horse." There is the phrase a surprise upon her; I remember this use of the preposition in one of Lord Eldon's judgments; the upon also makes part of the Interjection upon my word! which is seen here. Among the Romance words are trout stream, bullet headed, out of repair, my private opinion, country cousin, greengage, it turned out to be, etc. Something is pronounced to be nonsense and stuff; here we transpose. The Macaroni appear in London. We hear of a gentlewoman's gentlewoman; we know best the masculine variety of this phrase. A scene is said to be prodigious moving; a new sense of the Participle. A person is said to be better engaged (invited to a higher entertainment). A man is clear (certain) that, etc.; Hallam was fond of the Adjective used in this sense. We read of Counsellor Puzzle: such a phrase as Lawyer Fawcett lasted still longer.

A man has not a word to throw to a dog. Men of the world kissed each other in public; even in these times, when the great Fox was already a debater; a buss is demanded, not far from the end of this play. The morals of lawyers must have much improved between the beginning and the end of Lord Eldon's career; we see here a Sergeant coolly bidding his client to procure four witnesses, who are to perjure themselves.

### MAID OF BATH (1771).

There are the Substantives bow window and sandwich; the latter is printed with a capital S, taking its name from the peer of that name (Jemmy Twitcher). A man boasts

that he has a pretty neighbourhood; the last word here represents the good society around. A German of the name of Sour Crout is introduced. Among the Verbs are wheel (in a chair), cut a dash, go further and fare worse, to hurry-scurry, drop off (mori), gone to the dogs. Pope, the poet, is said in the Epilogue to have dashed his satire as he flew; we should here add off to the verb. A Somersetshire clown hopes you do zee your way; in that county they still say he do be for est. There is a curious substitution of the of for on or in; I am all of a tremble. There are the Romance words play-actor, coincide, coterie, a conversible woman, pass off wares; here the off is new.

### NABOB (1772).

The new Substantives are ship's husband, a back hand, clump, nut-crackers, wash-leather breeches. The verb crib stands for steal. Among Romance words is manœuvre; bouquet puzzles the servant, till it is explained by nosegay; Chaucer's tray, at dice, still represents the true old sound of French trois. A box of dice must be raised genteelly and gently; the two forms stand side by side. An uncle speaks of his niece as his cousin. We hear of the cadets in the East India Company's service; also of roupees. One man may catch a Turtar in another; Butler had written something like this.

# BANKRUPT (1773).

A famous town abroad appears as Spaw; Diana is cut down to Dy. There are the Substantives hot-bed, swan-hopping. Something is said to be a bad business. The banker, Sir Robert, speaks of his place of business as his shop. A severe leading article is called a trimmer; this is very different from the political party of ninety years earlier. The famous city of health is still called The Bath. Among the Adjectives is showy, a change from the showish of Addison's time; bitter bad is formed, as cruel cold had been long before; a lady, who takes long to die, is said to be tough. There are the phrases ragged as a colt, not worth

powder and shot. Among the Verbs are whitewash a creditor, wrapt up in him, stop (payment), gut a house, slip through our fingers, throw out a hint, cram something upon me. Where the French said apropos, we see now we talk of it (our talking of that). There is the advice look at home. There is a new sense of do; do (write) the articles; to do galleries was to come much later. Goldsmith's famous fudge is made a verb; fulge things (into a newspaper). Among the Romance words are solvent (able to pay, the old solvable), article (in papers), an atom of feeling, Provincials (men not Londoners), pass notes, receipt in full, private paper (of bankers), on a par, policy (of insurance), conductor (of newspaper), relict (vidua), to honour bills. It is odd to find here a culprit convinced, our convicted. A man's head is called his upper story. We see a girl called imposing and specious; here the Participle seems to be about to slide from deceptive to majestic. There is the French douceur (donum); two men are called Messieurs Pepper and Plaister.

We find here a good hit at the Society papers of the day; a paragraph, accusing an innocent young lady of the vilest conduct, is concocted by her enemies and is readily printed. The editor remarks, "we must season higher, to keep up the demand." All the reparation he offers is to

insert another paragraph contradicting the first.

### COZENERS (1774).

Here troth is made to rime with oath; I have lately heard wroth (iratus) pronounced from the pulpit in the same way; a useful distinction from wrath. Among the Substantives are stopgap, crimp (of soldiers), heart ache, blacking; we read of tar and feathers, a punishment then in vogue in America. Money is called the needful. Among the Verbs are ride matches, make up for lost time. Among the Romance words are strait waistcoat (for lunatics), check for money, influenza, cotillon; hotels have now sprung up in London; we may remember Meg Dods's wrath at the foreign word for inn, many years later. A negro talks of Massa. There are two old phrases here; other some, put

into an Irishman's mouth, and gobs of fat, Chaucer's gobbets (fragmenta).

#### TAILORS.

We see slipshod, one horse chaise, and an addle brain, where the sound of adel, the old form of the Adjective, still remains. There is the Scandinavian skittle ground and smash, also the Celtic bludgeon. Among the Romance words we see police, so new as to be printed in Italics; there are moreover sticking-plaister and James's powder.

### CAPUCHIN (1776).

A man, speaking with a brogue, has a twist in his tongue. Men hunt in couples; a colt sheds his coat; there is the pious Lord send us safe! something like this is the well-known send her victorious! As to a hard job, a man remarks, it is but trying (we can but try). There are the Dutch easel and the German swindler. The word Domine, applied to the scoundrel parson, is in constant use through the piece. There is the Romance verb tally.

#### TRIP TO CALAIS.

The great Church of London is called by a native "Old Powl's," a very late instance of this form; we read of the Papishes. There are the Substantives messmate, shoeblack; men may be in a hobble. Londoners talk of his'n and our'n. The sea is said to be rumbustious. There is the Verb sulk, formed from the revived Adjective; something ties my hands (checks me). We see the Scandinavian flurry. There are the Romance tantamount, an airing, guinea pig; one person is called the only decent (agreeable) man in town; there is the curious transmogrify. One of the old senses of stomach (ira) is preserved in the adjective stomachful, applied to a girl. It is said of a stupid man, "he won't set fire to the Thames, and is no relation to Mr. Mat-chavel (Machiavel)."

About this time occur the phrases bagman, barrel organ, give leg bail, the above; Swift's at jur becomes ajar; see Dr.

Murray's Dictionary. Other words now found are haze, strum, and the verb loom.

When Foote was drawing near the end of his career, we mark the revival of a very old and rare idiom in the West country, where it first arose. The wife of the well-known James Harris says in 1769 that an opera is being acted; not "is in acting;" the new idiom is repeated by her husband ten years later. Southey, followed by Coleridge, was to continue this usage, against which a long protest has been kept up, even in our own days; but the idiom is now well established.<sup>1</sup>

I may mention as idioms of this age step after him, do! I wish it was (not were), as sure as eggs is eggs, handsome is as handsome does (the two last are from Goldsmith), I dare say not.

Miss Burney brought out her second novel, 'Cecilia,' about the time that the weary American war was drawing to an end; I have used the edition of 1782 in five volumes. The ea is still used where we put e, as Eaton College; the y is added; a man is spoken of as blacky; the y replaces a, as pappy; the shill I, shall I of Congreve becomes shilly shally, v. 119. Among the new Substantives are freak, crockery, dustman, pap boat, flight of steps, damper, book-keeper, a take-in, a cut-up. We see child in arms, a call (requirement) for his money; there are slops on the table, perhaps from the old slupan (dissolvere). A new garment appears, called a pin-a-fore, printed in Italics. A young lady sees life. There is an opening for a subject. The word warmth is used in a moral, not physical, sense. A man may be seen at the top of the tree. There is dog stealer and moreover dog-doctor (as we call him), iv. 156. The word things bears a new sense, vestes. The word hardship had hitherto stood for a certain condition; it now appears in the Plural, standing for res angustæ. The name Henrietta is cut down to Henny. The old saze is revived

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This point is discussed by Mr. F. Hall in his work on *able* and *reliable*, p. 28; also in his 'Modern English,' p. 321. But he seems unaware of the fact that the idiom was anything but new; see my Book, i. 273; ii. 58.

once more, having a meaning different from saw; to say all our say, iii. 225. A man has a head for business. Chairmen make a certain place their stand; we now connect the word with cabs. A lady, when ill, is said to be in a dangerous area, y. 182: hence "in a hed way"

As to Adjectives, the old hneah (parcus), after a long sleep, is revived as near. We see girlish, hulking, mean-looking, unmanly, high flown, rush-bottomed; a figure is striking. The word high is coupled with a fever; it is also used for haughty, iii. 220; a man is called Squire high and mighty, v. 70. We hear of a lecture of two hours long, iii. 301; here the last word should be length. Our authoress is fond of the French idiom that places the Superlative Adjective after the Substantive; as a facility the most happy; she was to write still viler English about 1830, when she brought out her father's life. A person is open to conviction; an account is kept open with a creditor. The adjective stands for the adverb in the phrase behave pretty, v. 386: I was taken bad, ii, 14.

The vulgar characters here drop the Pronouns that should precede a verb; as warrant he did, ever see him do it? We saw it's me before; we now find only me! standing by itself, i. 208. The half-crazed Albany startles polite society by using thou, not you. There is the new phrase her senior, i. 10. A man goes out in all weather, v. 46; this we now make Plural. A lady loves, with a zeal all her own, iii. 246. The all seems to stand for exclusively; a piece of news is all the report, v. 119, like "all the fashion." The all is dropped where we insert it in iii. 224; I must be paid (all) the same; that is, "whatever happens." A family is not any so rich, v. 120; here thing is dropped. The nothing is much brought forward; something costs a mere nothing; a surgeon attends a man for nothing; your father did nothing in that way (farming), ii. 158; it was not for nothing she was accused of pride, ii. 119. Company is no such bad thing, iii. 148; here the such is not wanted. Instead of saying "Delville was visible," there is the new turn of phrase no Delville was visible, ii. 259.

Among the Verbs are shop, lollop; there are the phrases mix with the world, run up a building, what she did with herself, have the goodness to, feel our way, make interest, weep her thanks, lead to the subject, sink low in her opinion, draw her out, draw the line, be bent double, lost in thought, I go upon that, give you the meeting, born for each other, fill up time, wear an aspect, lose her heart to him, see into it. The verb glare is used in a moral sense; a glaring impropriety. We have seen the curtain draw up; a chaise now drives off (is in driving). There is the curious Interrogative, used in polite society, you shall be there, sha'nt you? i. 36; here we should substitute are to for shall. The were still stands for esset; it were as well omitted, iii. 202. We see a curious union of the Verbal Noun and the Participle in i. 85; there was no avoiding asking him. The verb clash is used otherwise than physically; his humour clashes with mine, iv. 293. A man does himself violence when he restrains himself, ii. 129. The verb shout is replaced by call out. ii. 135. The verb settle governs an Infinitive; settle to dunce, iii. 6. A man makes a pun and asks, you take me? v. 55. A new shade of meaning is seen in wear; I wore a hole in my shoe, iii. 11. A man comes down (with his money), v. 56; after his death he cuts up; not well, in the case before us, iii. 232; he had spent his money in hopping (giving balls), p. 233; this phrase must have been brought from the North. A lady steals a match upon her mother (gets married), v. 287; we substitute march for match. A fever is got under; this is like the Passive was prevailed upon, which also occurs here. Certain things are said to tell well, p. 256; this evidently came from be in telling. A young lady is not come out, p. 259; this technical phrase is printed in Italics, being something new. The verb ramble is applied to the talk of a person in a fever. The re is prefixed at last to the old verb mind; this common remind of ours is a very late comer.

Among the Adverbs is highly in spirits, ii. 237, where we should say, in high spirits. The adverb, like the adjective in 1710, is repeated for emphasis; I am sadly, sadly afraid, ii. 131; here the sad bears its old sense, gravis.

We have seen *somehow*; in v. 123 it is said that everybody was no-how (awkwardly situated). The Preposition under is applied to a fresh noun; be under the necessity. There is the Scandinavian muggy, applied to weather, and the Celtic noun bump; also flimsy.

Among the Romance words are a crush, dissipated (riotous), a fancy dress, to colour high (blush), money lender, ventilator, the horrors, old fashioned, gentleman at large, state of affairs, include in the party, cry herself to sleep, contrive to see her, touch his hat, pew opener, man-monkey, facile, distressed for money, the poor's rate, green grocer, raving mad. We find an ennuyé, chaperon, etiquette, protegée, figurante, reverie, pianoforte. The vulgar Briggs speaks of a gentleman as Master Harrell; Cecilia addresses a labourer as Master (a practice I can well remember in my boyhood); an underbred woman angrily accosts certain chairmen as Misters: this is still an American usage. Something is quite too dismal, iv. 9; a phrase revived of late. A lady keeps a companion; this office had been known twenty years earlier. We hear of the game Q in the corner, i. 41; here we now make puss the first word. A man sets off for the continent, iv. 48; here there is no capital letter. The word expression is now connected with the face. A man, in an asylum, is said to be confined. One unlucky wight is of no family; here the adjective high must be dropped. An adverb is turned into an Adjective; I am grown so poorly (unwell), ii. 51. Jealousy is well founded, v. 6. The word notion comes forward; bring him up to high notions, ii. 71; I have no notion of his wanting, etc., iii. 288. A shop undergoes declension, ii. 81. There is disgustful, where we have changed the last syllable. The old promptness, after 200 years of life, has a rival promptitude. We hear of a co-incidence of ideas, ii. 197. Every thing at a ball is quite in a style, ii. 202; a few years later the a was to be dropped. The beautiful old French word gay, always highly honoured in our hoary ballads, is degraded, and expresses debauchery; he was gay among the ladies, ii. 254; we heard enough of this peculiar sense of the word in Mr. Stead's trial in 1885. A person is taken too seriously, iii.

65; this our penny-a-liners now insist on turning back into French. The fine old phrase gentle or simple is put into a vulgar man's mouth, iii. 143. The word person had borne a lofty sense in 1700; but it is here scornfully applied by a haughty aristocrat, referring to a man on whom he looks down, iii. 234. A young lady is presented, p. 259; here at Court is dropped. Something cannot signify, p. 256; this usage of the verb without an Accusative following is new. An estate is put out to nurse; the Italics in the book betoken a new phrase, v. 193. A man talks of extra-interest, ii. 34; other Latin words, such as ultra, were soon to be prefixed to English words. A vulgar man uses the French souse (the coin), v. 25; it seems that the second s was still sounded. A youth, when proposing, is said to put the question to a lady; there is a world of emphasis in this the. A person is said to inhabit desultory (temporary) dwellings, v. 134; we confine the word to pursuits. A man threatens to summons another: here an imitation of summoneas (in the writ) is brought into common life; the former summon had been used in another sense. A lady wears a riding habit; she also has a habit for a masquerade, i. 38. A man attacks his neighbour at a meal, i. 17; this verb is here employed jocularly for accost. A son is of great expectations, v. 82. The word capital still stands for magnus, as it had done all through the Century; a capital fortune, v. 117. Somebody courting a woman is said to cry snap, v. 119; in 'Silas Marner' the old clerk on a similar occasion says figuratively that he cried sniff, and his future wife cried snaff. It is said that a matter cannot rest here. A vulgar man uses obligated for coactus. Men are described as being out of sorts, a new phrase, v. 308.

There is the very old adjective an ungain (awkward) business, v. 123. A man bobs his servants (hits or cheats them), v. 54; the old transitive verb did not last much longer. A nobleman's daughter uses I had as lieve, etc., iii. 256; I have actually seen this fine old phrase set down as a vulgarism by some of the would-be critics of our day. The old proverb about the ill luck of listeners is referred to in iv. 13.

I may here remark that the ea, expressing French ê, lasted all through this Century; even after 1800 I have seen the verb fluy printed flea. I give a curious story bearing on this point. About the year 1780 an old Scotch lady, born in Queen Anne's days, wanted a chaise to take her into Perth, and wrote to order "the largest chease that could be got." At the appointed time some men came out and set before her an enormous cheese. This tale has been handed down by Lady Nairne, who was the old lady's niece, and was present on the occasion, I think.

Great is the contrast between Miss Burney's fashionable novels and the next work that I review; this is Captain Grose's 'Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue,' printed in 1785. Much of our slang appears here for the first time; many of the terms here set down are anything but edifying. Several words are clipped; we see davy (affidavit), dilly (diligence), a word to be made immortal by Canning; nation long, a shortening of damnation, said to be popular in Kent and Sussex: dispatch cock loses its first syllable; coachman becomes coachee; grogram had already produced grog. The a supplants e; the netty of Tusser becomes natty. The old gouk (stultus) is seen as gawkey. The t is added; there is the college term sport oak; I suppose this must come from the old sperren (claudere). The final t is clipped; the rout (tumultus) becomes row at Cambridge. There are both the forms Welsh rare bit and Welsh rabbit.

Among the Substantives are chickabiddy, body snatcher, bubble and squeak, buggy, gigg (sic), bum boat, chatterbox, churchyard cough, cockrobin, cupboard love, fallalls, gumption, hurdy gurdy (formed from the grating sound), lickspittle, a lounge, mulligrubs, fireman, plumper (at elections), pot walloper (potboiler), quill driver, rattle traps, slam (at whist), slush, thingumbob, timber toe, tuft hunter. The author in his Preface instances the nouns bore and twaddle as lately fallen into disuse; alas, both the names and the things are still vigorous as ever. I now give a list of some new synonyms; most of them are still reckoned slang, though a Century has passed since they appeared in print.

VOL. II.

CHAP.

Water Firelock Red hair Tea

Cross old woman An adept

Sea

Money Fool

Ready speech Candle Food

Sea Reproof Negro blood Light infantry man

Landsmen Soldier

An effeminate fellow

An expert Eye Head Prison

Negro Blow with open hand Narrow escape

Exchange Small beer Old maid Dispute Appetite

Share Big man Adam's ale. Brown Bess. Carrots. Catlap.

Old cat.

A dab. David Jones's locker.

David Jones'
Dust.
Rhino.
A flat.
Gab (gift of).
Glim.
Grub.

Herring pond.

Jobation.

A lick of the tar brush.

Light bob. Live lumber. Lobster. Molly. Old hand. Peeper.

Knowledge box.
Quod.
Quod.
Snowball.
Spank.
Squeak.
Swop.
Swipes.
Tabby.
Tiff.
Twist.
Whack.

Whapper.

There are the phrases my eye Betty Martin, like a bear with a sore ear (head), the whole kit of them (here the noun also stands for the contents of a soldier's knapsack), a dead set (scheme), tag, rag, and bobtail, where the third noun is new. From Ireland come blarney, shillaley; we still see Teagueland, but Paddy now replaces Teague. From Cambridge comes gyp; from Oxford comes scout; but these as yet were only errand boys; the townsmen of Oxford were called raffs by the students. A woman may be hailed as blasted brimstone. Some of our slang words have changed their meaning within the last Century; our duffer here stands for a cheat who deals in smuggled goods. Our

buffer here means nothing but an innkeeper or a stealer of animals; bull's eye stands for a Crown Prince; a shy cock is one whom fear of bailiffs keeps within; mudlark means a hog; snob means a shoemaker; swag stands for a shop, in our days it refers rather to the shop's contents. Flummery is oatmeal and water boiled to a jelly; it is not very nourishing, so it is here applied to compliments. The word gills is transferred from fish to men; "rosy about the gills." The word jorum is here a synonym for jug; we now transfer the word to the jug's contents. The word pluck, used by Mabbe for viscera, now stands for audacia. The word scran means cibus; we know the Irish "bad scran to you!" A one-horse chaise appears as a sulky. The Irish called the Methodists swadlers. Mention is made of the New Drop. in connexion with the gallows. A shilling is called a twelver; sixers, tenners, and others were to follow. An infantry man appears as a foot wabler; our wobble was to become very common later. A man wearing a wig is a wigsby, an epithet later applied to Major Pendennis; we know the old rudesby.

The new Adjectives are peckish, ramshackled, swivel eyed, ship shape, a white lie, the white feather (showing cowardice), a willing animal, a wet Quaker, a rainy day (misfortune). The Devil appears as the old one. A man may run tame about a house; hence our tame cats. We hear of the late wake (lyke wake); the former phrase provoked the wrath of Scott's

Antiquary.

Among the new Verbs are flabagast, gouge, mill (ferire), rough it, sconce (fine), slouch, spifticate. There are the phrases box the compass, kick the bucket, shoot a cat (vomere), cock your eye, send to Coventry, not care a dam, dot and go one, die game, say Jack Robinson, go to kingdom come, lose leather, pig together, come out of a bandbox, ride rusty. There is clammed (starved), the verb so well known in Lancashire strikes; the word had already appeared in that county in 1360. A man when drunk is said to be cut. A rogue does his victim over (cheats him); here we now suppress the last word; another phrase of the same kind is to come Yorkshire over him; here the sense of overcome seems to appear. A man ruined is

said to be done up; the old fordone had vanished. There is the phrase knock off (cessare), here said to be borrowed from the blacksmith. The verb peel now becomes intransitive and stands for strip. To plant here stands for celare; hence a plant came afterwards to represent dolus. A coachman may spill his passengers. A man hanged for a crime is said to stretch for it. The fine old verb tout is now degraded into a thief's term; these gentry tout, or see if the coast is clear; innkeepers also tout for custom. A secret may be wormed out; a new sense of the verb.

There are the Adverb harum scarum and the phrase fee

faw fum.

There is the Celtic verb pink; also lick (ferire), very different from the Teutonic word of the same sound: this Celtic lack had appeared in Cheshire about 1400. There are the Dutch gallipot and the Scandinavian chubby. We

find the negro term pickaniny.

Among the Romance words are catchpenny, circumbendibus, Cicerone, demirep, lace (ferire), malingeror, bon vivant, a scamp, moveables, mute (at funerals), peppery, Jack tar, porker, powder monkey, pudding - headed, resurrection man, sleeping partner, smart money, a tandem, rule of thumb. I give a few slang synonyms-

Quarrel Blood

Belly Favourite pursuit Bad soldier Pawnbroker Month Killed

Breeze. Claret. Corporation. Victualling office. Hobby horse. King's bad bargain. Uncle. Potato trap. Used up.

There are the new phrases be japanned (enter into holy orders), one of easy virtue, jolly dog, round robin (a kind of remonstrance used in the Navy). A ship may be scuttled; this Romance word differs from the Scandinavian scuttle (fugere) of 1712. A man may catch a crab when rowing. Something may turn up trumps. The verb track here stands for vadere; hence, I suppose, comes make tracks. An ensign is called a rag-carrier; hence perhaps the Rag

and Famish. The pirate's flag is called the jolly roger; the word roger had appeared earlier than rogue in our tongue; see i. 512 of my book. A Philistine as yet means nothing but a bailiff or a drunkard. A mistress appears here as a peculiar; 400 years earlier she had been called a special. We hear that visitors to Oxford were termed lions; lioness was to be used later in a similar way. What in 'Oliver Twist' fifty years later is called the kinchin lay, appears here as the kid lay; the last word meaning profession. An huzza is said to be in the sea phrase a cheer; the giving three cheers has to be here explained. We have already seen chum; the derivation chamber fellow is here given; the word belonged mainly to the Universities and prisons.

Several old forms are preserved here; to ride Bayard of ten toes stands for ambulare; this horse Bayard had had a life of 400 years in our literature. A tender creature is still called tender Parnell, the old Petronilla. A fool is still called a nysey; stultus had been Englished by nyse in 1303. Firemen appear as firedrakes; I suppose the last syllable is our old form of dragon. An office gives a badge, a very ancient phrase for bearing heraldic arms. The old cotquean still survives as cot or quot. Irishmen are still called dear joys, as in the days of James II.

I take from Dr. Murray's Dictionary the following phrases, dating from about this time, air-balloon, attitudinize, to augur, avalanche, backboards, to badger, bang goes something.

Pegge, who knew Northern England well, must have written his 'Anecdotes of the English Language' about 1800; I have used the edition of 1814; he directs his attention particularly to the speech of Londoners. In their mouths the aa replaced au, as saacy, daater, p. 58. The i replaced o in kiver; it was inserted in stupendious and loveyer (lover); the i is dropped in the middle of curous. The author touches upon the bad habit of writing o for the foreign ou in honour, favour, etc., p. 43. He mourns over the disappearance of k in musick, publick, etc.; no schoolboy forty years earlier would have dared to drop this

letter in writing, p. 43. The g replaces s or sh, as squeedge, rubbige; Mrs. Gamp must have been in the bloom of her youth about this time. The d and t round off words in gownd and sermont; howsondever is called a Cockney phrase, which is a mistake, p. 64. The l replaces r, as obstropolous. The r replaces d, as the very moral (model). The r is transposed in skrimage. The v replaces w, as vig. Potatoes are shortened into taters. It will be observed here that the most hideous corruption of all, that of the h, is not so much as mentioned; traces of this were to appear a few years later.

Among the new Substantives are drysalter, chunk, piggin (can, whence cold pig). The word rean is put down as a gutter; in Gloucestershire it means a broad ditch. The word stote is set down among the strange words as a weasel; it had appeared in the 'Coventry Mysteries.' The word Londonism is coined, p. 54. Notice is called to the new word starvation, coined not long before by Dundas, p. 38. A small man appears as a go-by-ground, p. 374; this idiom began in the year 1280. An explanation is offered of posteses, the London Plural of posts, p.

61; it is compared with goddesses.

There are the Adjectives fractious, butter-fingered. The old gimm is given, with its synonym "neatly trimmed." The word lesser (minor) was much in London use; Dr. Johnson had protested against it; but it occurs in our best English classics. Pegge makes a curious blunder about alder (omnium) in alderliefest, thinking that it means oldest or best, and comparing it with the Cambridge Senior Optime! p. 99. His grammar is sometimes as bad as that of any of the Londoners assailed by him; to you and I it (seems), p. 302, is meant quite seriously. The old what does me I was still alive, p. 218. The his self is remarked upon; ourn, yourn, hern, and his'n were spoken, but not written; this had been referred to by Wallis more than a Century earlier.

Among the new Verbs are scrowdge (crowd), click, purr (kick); the last is well known in Lancashire. There is the saw grin and abide it, p. 353; boys rub through an

examination. There are wrong forms in London use, as unbeknown, he knowed, drawed, comed, shall us, learn you to. etc., I have got a mind to, they cotch (caught), p. 139. A protest is made against he begun, he drunk, p. 245. There is the bad I have wrote. Bailey shows what English philology was in Swift's day, by pronouncing crew to be the bastard præterite, and crow'd the right form, p. 108; thanks to Tyndale, crew is likely to be lasting. We are told that seamen make stove the Perfect of the verb stave, p. 244. Londoners still fetched a walk, p. 207; and asked what is gone with him? p. 247. They were fond of the Double Negative, dropped since Gresham's time, as I don't know nothing, p. vii. The at least wise of 1580 is now cut down to least-wise. Pegge protests against since used as an adverb, p. 282; he little knew that it was the Northern form of ago. As to Prepositions, we hear that averse to is more common in speech than averse from; both forms date from the beginning of the Seventeenth Century.

Among the new Romance words are entrée, promenade, morçeau, outré, an invité, p. 289, his forte, épergne; galoches are once more brought over. We see Panorama, shawl, Amen clerk, smock frock; a traveller is nowadays called a tourist, p. 313. The verb aggravate was used for lacessere: a vulgar phrase had arisen, to exchequer a man, p. 174; we county-court him. A protest is made against consequential being used for pompous, p. 258; also against "he is a good character," p. 268; also against certain news being premature, p. 281. It is pointed out that ingenuity may imply either wit or candour, p. 260. It is remarked that nervous had been applied to a muscular man until quite lately; about 1800 it was used of a man of weak nerves, p. 263. It is a contradiction in terms to talk of false orthography, p. 265; Lord Oxford had been guilty of a similar blunder, ill success; this was as absurd as enjoying bad health, p. 267. Pegge approves of the Participle convulsed, but not of the Perfect convulsed, p. 270; he prefers repelled to repulsed. He tells a story of a kind-hearted Mayor pardoning a culprit, and then asking him, "Am not I a pitiful Magistrate?" "Yes, your Worship," p. 282. Pegge remarks on precedent having one sound when a substantive, another sound when an adjective, p. 283. A reference is made to Byron's curious sea phrase in 1780, we carried away our mast (lost it), p. 294. Dryden and Addison are reproved for using anti-chamber instead of ante-chamber, p. 274. Of old, a host used to promise to wait upon a guest (by his deputies); in Pegge's time the invited guest promised to wait upon his host, p. 289; this is said to be all wrong.

Our author, who was capable of better things, talks about the unintelligible gabble of nine-tenths of the remoter provinces, p. 76. The Cornish applied aunt and uncle to all elderly persons, p. 354; this usage was to prevail among the American negroes. Tyndale's word cham (chew) is still put down as peculiar to Gloucestershire, p. 362. Berkshire still retained heal (tegere); donky is set down to Essex; and its synonym neddy to Kingswood. Norfolk used the old sæl (tempus) in the form sale; it, moreover, used elvish for spiteful, reminding us of Skelton's use of elf.

There are the Kentish a God send, mixon (dunghill), nan? (the old anan?), a thing is done in no time, p. 294. Cheshire gives the odd clussum (clumsy), one of the last uses of sum in forming new Adjectives. From Derbyshire come belive (statim), bout (extra) the Scotch but, ding (beat), nedder (adder), whick (quick); there is also the entreaty do it, of all loves ! banksman had here replaced the bankman of 1598 in the colliers' mouths; the en of the Midland still held its ground, as we tellen. From Lancashire come the old keen-bitten (sharp set), and the curious eye-breen (evebrows); there is I'r, the Scandinavian er (ego sum); such names as Antony a Wood were still known in this county. and this North Western a had been long before remarked by Lambard and Camden. There is the Northumbrian keel (coal barge). From Yorkshire come bran-span-new, chavel (chew), a good few, flaun (custard), mew (mowed), hinder end, look silly (poorly), Ize (ego sum); there is the fine phrase knife-gate (the run at a man's table); groyne, a swine's snout, is still pronounced gruin.

The words and forms here set down as Northern are indermore (inner), blin (cessare) boggle, brake (bush), brass (coppers), cranny, crevice, crunch, to favour (resemble), a flew, forthink (repent), fresh (tipsy), funny, gawd (toy), grew (greyhound), gryze (swine), happy man be his dole, hollin (holly), hurne (angulus), knock him over, latterly, lissom, make (a match), marry come up! by the mass! miff (displeasure), neps (turnips), pewit (lapwing), to potter, puggy (moist), thick (intimate), toddle, truck (fail), a long price; for this last Shakesperian authority is given. A man, when nearly drunk, is said to be pretty forward.

In some shires the Old English sound clastre, not clover, was still retained; claver appears in the index; Portingal was still sounded; also regiment for regimen, pp. 62, 63. The adjective curious still means "scrupulously exact," p. 66. The old umbethink was still to be heard in London, p. 66; Pegge little knew that the first part of the word was akin to the Greek amphi; hence he blunders most oddly about the old verb, as also about the phrase the tother, p. 75; this umbethink perhaps gave rise to unbeknown. He remembered the old good morrow being used as a greeting in his youth, p. 276. The old cadawe (monedula) of the 'Promptorium' still survived as caw-daw.

The last work I shall review is Miss Hawkins' novel, 'The Countess and Gertrude,' published in 1811. It is a work that will still repay perusal; the authoress now and then throws light upon some of Boswell's heroes; her tales about the ruffian Baretti are curious. It is well worth our while to read a work so near our own time, published when the fathers of my co-ævals were being birched at school, and when Wellington abroad was making ready for his pounce on Ciudad Rodrigo.

There is some clipping of Vowels; we see 'pon honour. There must have been something peculiar about herd (audivi), which is pointedly written for heard, iv. 39. The i or y is inserted in kiow (vacca), which is said to be Somersetshire; parlyament is here said to have been the pronunciation fashionable in 1811, ii. 268. The i replaces the old a, as he bid (jussit). The old form cloaths (vestes) is still

preserved. There is the bad habit of writing neighbor, where the last vowel should be either u or ou. The ow still expresses the sound of French ou in cuckow, i. 11, a very late instance. The form chuse is still written for eligere. The p is struck out; papa becomes pa. We now find tricks played with the letter h; the evil habit was just coming in, which has now overspread the whole land South of Yorkshire; a lady's-maid talks of a himpeeral (imperial), iii. 196; a rustic talks of a ot loaf, iv. 232; these are early instances of the vilest of all our corruptions in speech. In 'Cecilia' the madam had been most carefully sounded by ladies; thirty years later this address becomes ma'am.

Among the Substantives are club foot, house-maid, peg top, girlhood, Jew boy, dust hole, errand man, dickey (of carriage), snuff-taker, eye lash, job horse, work box, morning call, slipslan. side-speech, netting (work), merry thought (of fowls). is sick room; also sitting room, school room, and book room. which its honest owner refuses to call a library, saving he might as well call his bed room a cubiculum, iv. 30. We hear of fags at public schools; a girl may be fagged (wearied); a person takes the fag of doing something, ii. 11. We still come across the old waiting woman, and the woman; but the later lady's maid also appears; the Queen's Bedchamber women still survive. There are the plurals littlenesses and roughnesses. We hear of a girl's make and figure, i. 189. We come upon blue stocking; these fair philosophers had been known for about thirty years. The shopwomen claim the title of ladies, ii. 6. The off horse now appears, the adverb replacing the further of 1678. Certain works are known as Sunday books; churches are talked off as religion shops, ii. 79. We may follow the lead of others. The trees called evergreens are known, as we see by a passage in ii. 114. A person's kindness is shown in the set of her features, ii. 139. Something tedious is called a drag, ii. 252. We have the phrase a toad under a harrow. The word book-maker (used by Foxe) is revived in iii. 162; it is here used scornfully of petty authors. The word swim is made a noun; give him a swim, iv. 71. We see outrigger, p. 273; it seems here to mean outrider. A lady is addressed as my dear soul, p. 283. The word sheet may now refer to water, iv. 5. There is the phrase "this is her own look-out," p. 50, where the Infinitive stands for the noun; in p. 62 comes "'twas all make believe." There is a habit coming in of calling a boy by two names in everyday life, as John Francis, p. 195.

Among the Adjectives we see pinchbeck, buoyant, lackadaisical; we hear of bad words, of hot service, of a rough copy, of a hopeless child, of a good letter, of a short crop, of high words. A remark may be cutting; something is not worth while: hitherto a possessive pronoun had been prefixed to the while. A person is in high good humour; here the good humour seems to be treated as a substantive. The word clever is called in iii. 51 a happy general term of praise. A man, when ill, is said to be very bad, p. 91. A youth is called not very steady, p. 303; the adjective had been very seldom used hitherto. A boy is said to be pink and white. To some minds nothing is a dead letter, p. 179. The old adjective rum is revived in the form of roomy. A circumstance is said to be of the last importance, p. 223, a curious new phrase; something comes to much the same.

As to Pronouns, an enraged nobleman addresses his wife as thou devil / i. 110; a very late instance of the scornful thou. An inferior is addressed as Mrs. What's-yourname, iii. 97. The phrase "four in hand" is marked as if it was something new, iii. 72. People ride three in a chariot, iv. 187.

Among the Verbs we find have it (a quarrel) out, run down (into the country), sow broadcast, give into a plan, a person is let down (in vigour), head the table, take it into his head, take him in tow, stand no chance, knock down with a feather, cut open leaves, let him off (forgive), behave her best, set the fashions, make head or tail of it, give me a fever, jump about (be active), make one's flesh creep, he is dished for ever, do a great stroke, look high (as to marriage), do him credit, come of age, call him to order, heart-felt, care-worn, herd together, give herself a shake, make a point of it, take by surprise, money spins, may whistle for it. Certain phrases are marked to

show that they are new; as take wine (at dinner), demean (lower) himself, flirt (as it is called, i. 89), get on (agree), poke (have an awkward carriage), a ball goes off well, set to (undertake work), show himself (at a party), fetch up (recover ground). give the scene (relate it), a ready made family. The well is dropped in the old we shall do well, i. 33; a certain lady will do for a wife, iv. 69. The verb demean yourself is evidently a new phrase for debase, iv. 3; but the retort comes, "I demean myself (behave) to your satisfaction;" the latter sense being very old; here the de is set before a Teutonic as well as before a Romance root. The Continent is said to be settled (at peace), ii. 126. There is a construction with the Double Accusative in hear him his lessons, ii. 258. We read of what is called scouting ridicule, iii. 33; hence "to scout the idea." Something is said to be all the go, iii. 280; here the Infinitive once more stands for a noun. Characters are said to shade into each other, iii. 314; this verb evidently sprang from the noun. A lady is said to be spilt when her carriage wheel gives way, iii. 346; there seems to be no idea of slang here. A report dies away, iii. 366, a new sense of the verb. A person rises (in the world) to be a steward, iv. 3. We see the old form snift still written for our verb sniff, iv. 21. Something is made up to us, iv. 25; here the idea of compensation is expressed. The old durst seems by this time to have altogether made way for the corrupt dared.

As to Adverbs, something is far from bad, i. 98; the far had not been prefixed in this way to an Adjective. A lady of quality uses the neither at the end of a sentence after another negative, ii. 61. There is the phrase to be wet through. A person is missed sadly, where the old sense of graviter remains, iv. 67. The former do but look gives rise

to only look, p. 234.

As to Prepositions, we find be all at sea, sit down to a bureau; the to, implying respect, is repeated in rise to them, iv. 8; the phrase "stupid to a degree" is denounced as a vulgarism, iv. 80, though some might talk of the Latin admodum; Collier had written to the last degree. There is to the backbone, used as a strong asseveration. We find I

was your age, i. 260; here an of must be dropped. There is the old confusion between of and on; any on 'em, ii. 135; something is done on speculation, p. 162; people are on the move, p. 357. A woman is on her good behaviour, iii. 211. Men live within their income, p. 43. There is the ungrammatical between you and I and the post, p. 280. Something is out of drawing, p. 393. An artist colours from nature, p. 259; a person is buried from her own house, iv. 328.

The Interjections are by the living Jingo! used by a lady, iii. 48; lawk-a-day! used by a maid, p. 196; thank goodness! p. 283; I declare to goodness! i. 8; O laws! iv. 44.

There is the Celtic word poney. The following words are mostly Romance; egotism, a statuary, watering place (town), family man, copyright, stimulus, ad libitum, dress ball, collection (of pictures), day-scholar, a convict, proof sheet, mahogany, vortex, shagreen, pace the room, festoon, veranda, personify, interesting girl, decoy duck, tea garden, kitchen garden, the ludicrous, diplomatic, plethora, macaw, rascalities, music stand, picturesque, patronise (said to be a fashionable phrase, ii. 157), Indian ink, dignitary, volume of abuse, coating, veneer, respectful, mail coachman, ogre, underrate, falsities, in the course of things, to wafer it, pointer (dog), beef tea, cordon, nankeen boots, hookah, geranium, parasol, mail (coach), self-command, turn him over to, marry for money, an improving estate, save appearances, family-detail, hyppish, views (hopes), curricle, to sober her, a sub-lesson, a round dozen, the lower classes, horrorstruck, private tutor, stage effect, superior woman, tragedy air, poppet, matter of course, the first people (in society), the net product, pinion his arms, subscribe to the truth of, to sober down. The French words are déjeuner, au fait, élève, demelé, en garçon, catalogue raisonné (marked as something new), salon, charade, espionnage, bijou, gaucherie, tout ensemble, boudoir, soubrette, mélange, séjour, hauteur, en masse, cordon, regime, glacier, parvenu, façade, patois. We see costume often marked in Italics, as being something new. The word ménage is brought over again, I think for the third time. We see gala and trio; also the Latin strata. People do

things in style, which is marked as a new phrase; a certain carriage is said to be a man's style, i. 358 (article patronised by him). Other new phrases, so marked, are manage (contrive) to do it, i. 51, figure of fun, uncommon pretty, fine fellow, surprising fellow, nice girl, capital horse, wait on (visit) a lady, famous good things, shocking bad, a fellow at Eton, ii. 264, confab, verbiage, commit himself, make him such a figure, a serious place (religious), a fancy farmer. A mother calls her baby old fellow. A lady is said to be the pest of the shops. We see exactitude, not the old exactness. In i. 359 stands every possible indignity; before this time the adjective would have been made the last word. There is the new phrase times without number, ii. 37. The just seems to get the sense of vix in p. 153; he just touched their heads. The curious old word abscission is pedantically used for separation. A lady may have brilliant offers; a man may pay her some attention. The very old humorsome (whimsical) still survives, ii. 337. A girl is now called a young person, p. 405. We hear of visiting tickets (cards), iii. 3; also of tickets. The sense of decorum is expressed by decency, p. 20. A man objects a fault to another, p. 29; a very Latin idiom. What we now call purism is seen in this same page as purity. There is the cry, what a mercy that, etc.! p. 48. A man takes leave properly (with propriety), p. 73. The nice was coming into great vogue; a nice young man, nice young people. A protest is made against the common habit of speaking of pulse as Plural; "your pulse are weak," p. 102. In p. 262 personalities stand for compliments. There is bride-elect, which seems in our day to have been crushed by fiancee. A man is pronounced to be just nobody, p. 276; a very common phrase in Scotland. The word amenable is used in the new sense of tractable, p. 365. We read of a bowling road, p. 382; here the first word seems to be a Verbal noun. In iv. 16 niceties stand for dainties. A woman is famous for notability (household management), p. 43. A father, who will not give in to an extravagant son, is called a beast, p. 58. We hear of a liberal (noble) genealogy, p. 75; the Old English free might express the same. A silly lady anticipates rail-ways in the streets of

London, p. 106; a truer prophet than our authoress thought. A schoolmistress talks of what is her province, p. 184. Travellers have the carriage close, p. 191. The adjective superb is evidently a catchword of the time; see p. 229. A woman makes herself the fashion, p. 307. The old vastly still survives, as vastly well, i. 96.

It seems that governesses were sometimes very badly treated, i. 359. It was a new thing for noblemen and their wives to go themselves to the shops of tailors and dressmakers, iii. 191. The old terms for a father had been Square-toes and Hunks; these were now succeeded by the more respectful Old Gentleman, iii. 225; governor was to come later. The fine lady of the book, seemingly about forty, and all that is charming, declares that she likes a snuff-box, iii. 269 (was a snuff-taker). The old gig (giglot) still survives; an Earl talks of a girl as a little painted gig, iii. 369; indeed the word comes to mean stultus, and is transferred to men, p. 393. The authoress thinks it very audacious that a bastard, though moving in the best society, should address a nobleman's son as my dear fellow, p. 393. We see that fast young ladies were well known in 1811; a long list of their tricks, played on their friends, is given in iv. 137. Children, coming in after dinner, had to drink the health of every one at table, iv. 197; I myself have heard some of these victims in later years describe their sufferings on these occasions.

Here I think it advisable to pause, in analysing English authors. I hope that some one will take up my task, and analyse the authors of our own Century. But I doubt if such a task can be achieved by one man alone; a committee of philologers must work together to this end. A hard task in truth it is; for instance, all the eighty volumes of 'Punch' must be carefully studied, if the latest idioms are to be remarked. Let us hope that the same spirit that has inspired Dr. Murray's contributors will urge scholars to the work I set before them.

I here mark a few new idioms, to be found in Scott's Romances and later writers; a far other (different) tone from, too bad of you to, etc., beyond his hour, under way, over forty,

somehow or other, no circumstance whatever, it being dark, only that (were it not that), in proportion as; we have seen all rivals else (alii) in Butler; the else is now made a Genitive; somebody else's may be found in Dickens about 1840.

I have halted at 1811; about that time the English Muse was once more soaring aloft; her happiest efforts have mostly been made at the moment when English knights have been winning their spurs abroad; and this remark is as true of Wellington's time as of the days of the Black Prince or Raleigh. Nine or ten English writers, who are likely to live for ever, were at work soon after 1800. Scott rose aloft above his brethren; but he was dethroned in his own lifetime (never had such a thing been known in our literature) by a greater bard than himself. Byron had the good taste to tread in the path followed by his Northern rival; both of them in their diction set the simplicity of the early part of the Fourteenth Century above all the gewgaws of certain later ages. Now it was that such words as losel and leech awoke after a long sleep. Bishop Percy, though Dr. Johnson laughed, had already led the English back to old wells, streams purer than any known to Pope. Burns had written in his own dialect verses that were prized by the high and the low alike. Coleridge's great ballad betokened that the public taste was veering round; he also turned the eves of England to the vast intellectual wealth that was now being poured into the lap of Germany. All the different nations of Europe had come to know each other better. Voltaire had many years earlier told his countrymen that an old Warwickshire barbarian had lived, whose works contained grains of gold overlaid with much rubbish; something might have been made of the man, had he lived at Paris at the right time and formed himself upon Racine, or better still, upon Monsieur Arouet. Somewhat later, Schiller and Manzoni alike felt the English spell.

Thanks to the poetry of Burns and to the prose of Scott, the fine gentlemen of London and Oxford began to see what pith and harmony were lurking in the good old English of the North: would that every one of our shires

likewise had its laureate! But Scott's romances, the wholesomest of all food for the mind, have borne fruit; we have in our own day seen many attempts, like those of Mr. Barnes in Dorset, to bring the various dialects of England (they are more akin to Middle English than to New English) before the reading public. How many good old words, dropped by our literature since 1500, might be recovered from these sources! If our English Makers set themselves earnestly to the task (they have already made a beginning), there is good hope that our grandchildren may freely use scores of Chaucer's words that we ourselves are driven to call obsolete. Lockhart, Macaulay, Davis, and Browning have done yeoman's service, in reviving the Old English ballad.

Prose has followed in Poetry's wake. No good authors of our time, writing on a subject that is not highly scientific, would dream of abusing language as Gibbon did, when he cleverly in many passages elbowed out almost all Teutonic words, except such as his, to, of, and the like. Cobbett roused us from foreign pedantry; and if we do not always reach Tyndale's bountiful proportion of Teutonic words in his political tracts, we at least do not fall below the proportion employed by Addison. In proof of this, let any one contrast the diction of our modern English writers on Charles V. (Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, for instance) with the Latinised style wherein Dr. Robertson revels when handling the same subject. That fine passage, in which Mr. Froude sets before us the Armada leaving the Spanish shore, would have been altogether beyond Hume a hundred years ago. Mr. Carlyle has had many disciples, whose awkward efforts to conjure with his wand are most laughable; but one good result at least has followed—the stern rugged Teutonism of the teacher is copied by his apes.

It is amusing to look back upon what was thought

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Dr. M'Crie, in an early page of his attack on Scott's 'Old Mortality,' says of 'Guy Mannering,' 'We are persuaded not one word in three is understood by the generality of (English) readers." The 'Quarterly Review,' vol. xv. p. 139, was so astoundingly ignorant as to call that novel "a dark dialect of Anglified Erse." Surely there must be a great difference between readers in 1815 and in 1886.

sound English criticism only fifty-six years ago. In a sharp attack on Dr. Monk's 'Life of Bentley,' the Edinburgh Reviewer of July 1830 lifts up his voice against such vulgar forms as hereby, wherein, hereupon, caught up, his bolt was shot, fling away his credit, a batch of fragments, it lay a bleeding. I know not whether Dr. Monk could have explained the a in the last phrase; but it seems pretty certain that he was one of the pioneers who brought us back to a homelier style of English.1 Most men in our time would allow that a writer of prose may go so far back as Tyndale, a writer of poetry so far back as Chaucer, in employing old words; this rule would have jarred upon the mawkish Reviewer's feelings. Let each of our English writers, who has a well-grounded hope that he will be read a hundred years hence, set himself heart and soul to revive at least one long-neglected English word. It may be readily allowed that an imitation of the French Academy on our shores would never come to any good; still a combination of our crack writers to effect much-needed reforms in spelling and word-building would lend fresh lustre to Queen Victoria's reign. More ought to be done by men who have some idea of the Old English grammar, than was done by Gibbon and Robertson.

The change from Latinism back to Teutonism may be seen in speaking as well as in writing. Whatever we may think of Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill in 1873, none can gainsay that the last few sentences of his great speech, uttered the moment before his defeat, were a masterpiece of wholesome English. But of all our Parliament men, none in our day has employed a racier diction than Mr. Bright. He has clearly borrowed much from the great Sixteenth Century; he sometimes seems to be kindled with the fire of one of those Hebrew prophets, whom Tyndale and his friends love to translate into the soundest of English. Pitt the elder, as we hear, knew nothing well but the Faery Queen; Pitt the younger took for his pattern the great speeches in the First Book of Paradise Lost:

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  I grieve to say that he is guilty of "on the tapis;" a vulgarism more suited to a schoolgirl than to a scholar.

Mr. Bright has gone still further back in search of a model. There is nothing pleasanter in our literature than the fond reverence with which each man, who is worth aught, looks

back to the great spirits that have gone before.

Lord Tennyson, a countryman of Robert Manning's and a careful student of old Mallory, has done much for the revival of pure English among us; not the least happy of his efforts has been the deathbed musings of his 'Northern Farmer.' Further strides in the right direction have been made by Mr. Morris. His 'Sigurd,' more than any poem of late years that I know, takes us back to 1290 or thereabouts, and shows us how copious, in skilful hands, an almost purely Teutonic diction may be. It is hopeless to attempt the recovery of the English swept away in the Thirteenth Century; but Mr. Morris, in many places, cuts down his proportion of French words to the scale which Chaucer's grandfather would have used, had that worthy, when young, essayed to make his mark in literature. It may be said of Mr. Morris as of Spenser, "he hath labored to restore as to their rightful heritage such good and naturall English words as have been long time out of use, and almost cleane disherited." So swiftly are we speeding along the right path, in poetry at least, that ere many years we may even come to take a hearty general interest in our old title-deeds that still lie unprinted. We may see the subscribers to the Early English Text Society reckoned, not by hundreds, but by thousands. 1 Our German and Scandinavian kinsfolk will then no longer twit us with our carelessness of the hoard so dearly prized abroad; like them, we shall purge our language of needless foreign fripperv, and shall reverence the good Teutonic masonry wherewith our forefathers built.

A writer, who has gone through the English monuments of the last Twelve Centuries, may fairly be asked his opinion of the English written and spoken in the year of grace 1886. As I am about to attack vulgarity in English writing, I think it advisable to state exactly beforehand

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Secretary of the Society is W. Dalziel, Esq., 67 Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.

what is my own position in this matter. I have a preference, much as Lord Macaulay had, for the words both Teutonic and Romance that are stamped with the authority of the great writers of Dryden's school, the men of Swift's lifetime. At the same time, I heartily welcome any foreign word that fills up a gap, such as the échelon movement, and others of the same kind. We have resorted to the French for our words of cookery, soldiering, and dress, for the last 600 years. To French models we owe the clearness, as to our Teutonic forefathers we owe the pith, that is the mark of the best English.1 How a writer with these ideas can be called a purist, I cannot guess. I freely acknowledge that our clippings and parings in past ages must be viewed with tolerance. The whole history of language for thousands of years has been one of gradual corruption; no tongue has been so pared away as the English, and this was true even in 1303. It must not be imagined that this is wholly to be deplored. For instance, we know how important the phrase form fours, right! is to the British army. How would the officer in command like to have to pronounce the word fethoweras? this we can tell to have been the Old English form of four, from what we know of the Sanscrit, the Welsh, and the oldest monuments, Northern and Southern, of our own language. We are a naval and commercial nation; the words shouted by the Captain to his men in a storm or in a sea-fight must be as short and clipped as possible. We have seen various complaints uttered against our many monosyllabic words; most different are these from the long compounds in which our kinsmen the philosophers of India, sedentary beings, clothed their thoughts.

Wide is the gap that yawns between scholar's English and penny-a-liner's English. England has been greatly privileged in having had such a model as Lord Macaulay. His Essays, written in a good homely style, are sold by thousands wherever our tongue is spoken; our people have a prejudice in favour of buying what they can readily un-

<sup>1</sup> How cumbrous is the construction of the great mass of German prose!

derstand. Meanwhile, pretentious works that discuss in high-sounding terms what they call "the Philosophy of History" very soon find their way to the butterman and the pastry-cook. Lord Macaulay is a writer to be imitated by young beginners, especially in his moderately short sentences, and in his choice of words, for very seldom does he use a term later than Swift's time, thereby shutting out a mass of modern sewage, dear to the hearts of our pennya-liners. Hence some of our lovers of fine writing bite their thumbs at him, and brand him as a purist. He makes very plain the vast difference between real knowledge and sham refinement; for instance, he tells us that Lord Cutts bore the honourable nickname of the Salamander; any one of our newspaper writers would be shocked at this old word. for which they now substitute soubriquet. Lord Macaulay writes masterpiece and not chef d'œuvre; he shrinks from sprinkling his pages with French phrases, like a lady novelist: Mr. Trevelvan has, in this respect at least, by no means improved on his uncle's diction when writing the 'Life of Fox.'

Gibbon was equally careful, admirable French scholar as he was, to write English alone in his text; he will have nothing to say to the scores of French words that had been hovering round our doors, in the vain hope of naturalisation, for a hundred years before his time. It is a great treat to read Gibbon as expounded by his last commentator Mr. Morison, scholar by scholar. But the later writer might well have taken a lesson from the Master, and stuck to plain English terms; what would Gibbon have said on reading that he was répandu at Paris? nor is this the only blemish of the kind. I have lately seen such words as bêtise in the works of grave divines, who think blunder and folly beneath them; their antics of this kind remind one of the probable performance of ponderous Dr. Johnson, had he chosen to imitate the capers of an opera girl.

I thought that I had lighted on an author free from the usual vulgarities, when I began to read Mr. Hodgkin's great work on 'Italy and her Invaders.' But I was soon to stumble on phrases like littérateur, chevelure, clientèle, all inserted in the English text. What would the author's great predecessors, Gibbon and Milman, have said to this

barbarous lingo ?

Our middle class (we beheld something of this kind in the Thirteenth Century) has an amazing love of cumbrous Latin words, which have not long been in vogue. This is seen in their early life. Winchester and Eton may call themselves colleges, Harrow and Rugby may call themselves schools; but the place, where the offspring of our shopkeepers are taught bad French and worse Latin is an educational establishment or a polite seminary. The books used in our National schools show a lofty disdain for homespun English. As the pupils grow older, they do not care to read about a fair lady, but they are at once drawn to a female possessing considerable personal attractions. brawl is a word good enough for a scuffle between peasants; but when one half-tipsy alderman mauls another, the brawl becomes a fracas. An émeute is a far genteeler word than a riot. A farmer, when he grows rich, prides himself on being an eminent agriculturist. The corruption is now spreading downward to the lower class; they are beginning to think that an operative is something nobler than a workman.1 We may call King David a singer; but a triller of Italian trills must be known as a vocalist. Our fathers talked of healing waters; our new guide-books scorn even the term medicinal; therapeutic is the word beloved by all professors of the high polite style. Pope's well-known divine is being outdone; our ears are now become so polite, that sins must be called by new names, at which Wickliffe and Tyndale would have stared. A man must on no account be called a drunkard; he has only proclivities to intemperance. I see that a hospital has lately been founded for inebriates, a new-coined Substantive of which Bunyan's Mr. Smoothtongue might have been proud. The Quarterly Review, when handling Mr. Greville's Diary, was mawkish enough to object to his writing the word bastard, though he got the word from St. Simon, a most

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> May I not here ask with Theoreitus, τίς δὲ πόθος τῶν ἔκτοθεν ἐργάτα ἀνδρί;

well-bred nobleman. It is amusing to read that Lord Macaulay was taken to task for having written this obnoxious word by an unlucky man who had not been born in wedlock. I cannot imagine how his feelings (perhaps I ought to say susceptibilities) could have been soothed, had Lord Macaulay written "an individual of illegitimate origin." Shade of Cobbett! we are now forbidden to call a spade a spade; our speech, like Bottom the weaver, is translated with a vengeance.

But let us watch an Englishman of the average type setting to work upon a letter to the 'Times.' The worthy fellow, when at his own fireside, seldom in his talk goes beyond plain simple words and short sentences, such as Mr. Trollope puts into the mouths of his heroes. But our friend would feel himself for ever shamed in the eves of his neighbours, were he to rush into print in this homely guise. He therefore picks out from his dictionary the most high-sounding words he can find, and he works them up into long-winded sentences, wholly forgetting that it is not every man who can bend the bow of Hooker or Clarendon. The upshot is commonly an odd jumble, with much haziness about who, which, and their antecedents. The writer should look askant at words that come from the Latin; they are too often traps for the unwary.2 The Lady of the even trench and the bristling mound is indeed a high and mighty Queen, when seated on her own throne; she has dictated the verse of Catullus and the prose of Tacitus: her laws, given to the world by the mouths of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Here is a gem, which occurs in a letter to the 'Times' of May 5, 1873. The writer sets up to be a critic of the English drama; the blind leads the blind. "Such representations are artistically as much beneath contempt as morally suggestive of compassion for the performers, not to speak of some indignation that educated and responsible people should sanction such exhibitions." He also talks of "partaking an intellectual pleasure." Yet the writer of this is most likely no fool in private life.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> I have seen a begging letter containing the words, "I have become so deaf that I cannot articulate what people say to me." I once heard a showman say of a baboon: "The form of his claws enables lim to climb trees with the greatest felicity." I know people who talk of diseases being insiduous, confusing the adjective with assiduous.

heathen Emperors and Christian Popes, have had wondrous weight with mankind. But no rash or vulgar hand should drag her into English common life; her help, in eking out our store of words, should be sought by none but ripe

scholars, and even then most sparingly.1

I once heard a country doctor say, "Let me percute your chest."2 This too common love of Latinised tawdriness is fostered by the cheap press; the penny-a-liner is the outcome of the middle class. As I shall bestow some notice upon these individuals, to use the word dearest to their hearts, I think it as well first to say what I mean by the scornful term. The leading articles in some of our daily papers are the work of scholars and gentlemen, who write much in the style of our great authors of 1700. As to some of our weekly papers (I need not give names), a steady perusal of them is in truth a liberal education, most cheaply procured. Their merit as English authors is beyond that of Chaucer, for they cast aside a huge pile of Romance words that he never knew, that they may employ almost as great a proportion of Teutonic words as he did in his prose. Good English is not confined to London; the names of certain admirable journals, published in Scotland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, will occur to many of my readers.

But when we go a little lower down, we alight upon the penny-a-liner. His two best-beloved quotations are coign of vantage and the light fantastic toe. He it was who, having never heard of the works of Wheatley or Cardinal

<sup>1</sup> In my younger days, the term *reduplication* used to be confined to the Greek grammar; but I see that one of the cheap papers has begun to employ this word for the action known hitherto to Englishmen as *repetition*. A little learning is indeed a dangerous thing.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Mr. Charles Butler had called the Bull, by which Pius V. deposed Elizabeth, illaudable. He was twitted by a hot Protestant for applying so mild an epithet to so hateful an act. The Roman Catholic answered that he had had in his mind Virgil's 'Busiris;' he quoted, in support of his phrase, Aulus Gellius, Heyne, and Milton. Had he but used in the first place some plain English adjective to express his meaning, much angry ink would have been left unshed. See his 'Vindication against Mr. Townsend's Accusations,' pp. 112-114. Mr. Hazard, the American, published in 1873 a very good book on San Domingo; but he will not hear of settling in a country; locating, according to him, is the right word to use.

Bona, named a certain party in the English Church ritualists: this was about twenty years ago. He may always be known by his love of words fresh from Gaul (thus he calls his brethren his confrères), and by his fondness for Latin words that came in after Pope's death. He looks upon Sir A. Alison's text, well bestrewn with French phrases, as a far nobler pattern than the works of Mr. Hallam or Bishop Thirlwall. With him dangers do not grow, but they "assume proportions of considerable magnitude." He scorns to abuse or revile his foes, much more to rate or miscall them, so long as he can vituperate them.1 It is a wonder to me that the pressmen have not long ago enriched our tongue with the verbs existimate and autumate, making a dead set at the vulgar think and deem, They will not begin or even commence; they inaugurate and initiate, and they will soon incept. The state of France after 1871 has given them two glorious words, rejuvenescence and recuperation. In a letter on prison discipline, printed in the 'Times' of September 5, 1872, we find the wondrous word penology; the writer compounds Latin with Greek, and knows not how to spell the Latin he has compounded. What would become of our unhappy tongue, had we not the Bible and Prayer Book to keep us fairly steady in the good old paths? Our forefathers thought our mansion weather-tight, but these lovers of the new-fangled are ever panting to exchange stone and brick for stucco.2 When the Irish Protestants were revising their Prayer Book, some years ago, one luckless wight, a lover of what they call "ornate phraseology," was not ashamed to propose an alteration of our grand old Teutonic name for the Third Person of the Trinity. It is needless to say what a reception this piece of unwisdom met with from a scholar like Archbishop Trench. No vulgar hands should be laid on the Ark.

One of the philological feats of our age has been the Revision of the New Testament. I am here concerned with nothing but the English words adopted by the Re-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> George III. and Dr. Johnson, in their famous interview, spoke of the vituperative habit as "calling names." Prisca gens mortalium / <sup>2</sup> O that they would learn "deductum ducere carmen !"

visers. They had it in their power to produce a version that should be accepted by the whole of the English-speaking race; all they had to do was to keep every word that was not clearly obsolete or an evident mistranslation. Before beginning their work, they had pledged themselves to this course, as Dean Burgon reminds us. Instead of carrying out their promise, they made the most wanton and needless alterations even in those parts of the Testament which are constantly quoted. One would have thought that a wellknown sentence like by this craft we have our wealth, understood all over the land, might have been left as they found it; but no: the vulgar appetite for change was too strong for them; craft must be altered into something else, just as thief must be altered into robber. It is a pity that some record of their proceedings from day to day cannot be published; how Archbishop Trench must have fought against the sagacious pranks of his brethren! They have had their reward; their version has not the least chance of replacing the work of 1611. But some good has followed; their brethren, the Old Testament Revisers, took warning by the general chorus of disgust, and were much more sparing in their corrections of the good old English. I could wish that a small committee of sound English scholars, men of reasonable common sense, might go over the whole work, keep every old word that is not plainly a mistranslation, put an explanation now and then into the margin, and bring forth fruit worthy of our Nineteenth Century. The New Testament Revisers (at least the majority) would be quite capable of plastering with whitewash the triforium of Westminster Abbev, if they ever took it into their heads to set up for architects.1

We all owe much to the Correspondents of the daily journals. Some of them write sound English; but the penny-a-liner is to be found in their ranks. His Babylonish speech bewrayeth him; he will call an Emperor "a certain

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Had the suggestions from the American Revisers been listened to, the effect would have been even worse; these gentry seem to wish to get rid of every trace of the Archaic. I suppose that they array the Saints, in their painted windows, in coats and breeches of the most modern cut.

exalted Personage;" a favourite at Court becomes "a persona grata," 1 After all, it is hard to grudge him his chance of showing off that he learnt Latin in youth, Such stuff cannot be served up, day after day, if it does not hit the taste of the English middle class-a taste thoroughly corrupt. A writer of this kind must have readers likeminded with himself. Let me borrow his beloved jargon for one moment, and wound his amour propre by asking what is his raison d'être? The penny-a-liner's help is often sought by an Editor, who knows what good English is, yet employs these worthless tools. Surely the Editors of our first-class journals should look upon themselves as the high priests of a right worshipful Goddess, and should let nothing foul or unclean draw nigh her altars. Cannot these lower journeymen of the Press be put through a purification, such as an examination in Defoe, Swift, or some sound English writer, that a good style may be formed before the novice is allowed to write for the journal? If the great authors named were set up as models for young writers, we should never hear of fire as "the devouring element," of the spot where something happens as "the locale," or of a man in his cups as "involved in circumstances of inebriation." 2 It would be barbarous indeed to ask the writers to learn a new tongue; but we only beg them to go back to what they learnt from their mothers and their nurses.

One of the critics in the 'Saturday Review,' who turns his attention to novelists, is an earnest champion of sound English, and I could wish that he were invested with full authority over some of his brethren in that journal, who talk about the personnel and ineptitude. I was amused last year by the outcries of a luckless lady writer, upon whom he brought down his lash for some very vile writing; she protested in print that she had used no word that could not

<sup>2</sup> This last gem I saw myself in a Penny Paper of October 1872.

Hec ego non agitem ?

Our English newspapers never speak of each other by their names; it is always "a morning Contemporary," or "a weekly journal of somewhat caustic proclivities." How different is this from the manly straightforward usage of the French papers!

be found in the English Dictionaries. Imagine the state of mind of any being who thinks that the mass of sewage found in our Dictionaries may safely be raked into for the benefit of our generation! Such a sentence as deracinate the excity of mulierosity would, in the lady's eyes, be a sound English sentence fit for our time. Our writers, male and female, will confine themselves, if they be wise, to words used by the best English authors of the school of Dryden and Swift, unless there be some good reason for using later ware.

A sharp-eyed gamekeeper nails up rows of dead vermin on a barn door. Even so our Editors ought once a month or so to head their columns with a list of new-fangled words, the use of which should be forbidden to every writer for their journals; to be sure, the vermin unhappily are not yet dead. In this list would come, I hope, many words already gibbeted in this chapter, together with solidarity, egoism, collaborateur, acerbity, dubiety, donate, banalities. I could wish that our Editors would further confer the right of citizenship on useful foreigners like protegé and employé, promoting them to the level of mortgagee. Why has not naiveté taken an English form long ago? But things seem to go in the contrary direction; thus we lay aside the noun signer for signatory. May I give a hint to young writers who want a subject for their pens? Let them think of posterity, and set to work to record the changes in our speech that go on under their eyes. There is something pathetic in the mass of poems and novels that every year cumber the booksellers' shops and speedily pass into the butterman's hands. Let young authors turn away from poems and novels (wherein hardly one man out of fifty makes a lasting name for himself), and let them betake themselves to philology. The intending writer should begin by steeping himself in the writings of Skeat, Sweet, Morris, and Earle; he should then set down whatever may occur to him as strange or novel in the writings of our day; or he may record the peculiarities of his own shire. His work, he may be sure, will be read with interest scores of years hence; and he will be promoted to company higher than that of Mævius and

Bavius on the other side of Styx. I can speak from experience; I have often found a philological fact or two, well worth knowing, wrapped up in a mass of idle verbiage, the production of some little-known author whose work has happened to fall into my hands. I have fastened eagerly upon the grain or two of wheat in the bushel of chaff. Every one can help; the more the marksmen, the greater the chance that the target will be hit. One author acts upon another; I myself have good cause to bless the day in 1869 when I bought at a railway-stall Dr. Morris's 'Specimens of English Authors,' ranging from 1230 to 1400. Up to that time I had never studied with thoroughness my great subject; thenceforward I had my work cut

out for me for many years of my life.

There is no such target for a shrewd critic as tawdry vulgarity, a truth well known to Molière. Let the young recruits, whom I hope to enlist, come down with all their force upon the vile English of our day. May a whip be put into every honest hand to-; but it would be too rude to continue the quotation. The hunt is up; the game is afoot. The very day I am writing this (January 18, 1886) the 'Daily Telegraph,' in a leading article, talks about a fecund land spring. The 'Times' is not behind hand; it seemed able to froisser somebody's feelings a day or two earlier. It is well seen that Mr. Delane is in his grave. What strikes me most is the eagerness of our penny-a-liners to get rid of fine old words employed by our most classic writers, and to replace these terms by French words. Shakespere has written, in one of his most quoted passages, and so he plays his part. This part, used as above, might seem to be a hallowed word in the eyes of all lovers of good English; nothing of the kind; for the last twenty years the penny-a-liner has been striving to bring in the French rôle instead of this part. Scriptural authors keep holiday; this must be turned into be en fête. Scott wrote of the burden of a song; it must make way for refrain. Napier wrote sound English, and talked of occupying ground; the military writers of our day choose to translate this into terrain; with them swordsmen become sabreurs.

Hogarth made a mistake in not painting the Roue's Progress. If a criminal be seized on his way to Dover, he is at once described as en route to, etc.; why this dead set should be made at the harmless on the way to is a puzzle. Why should the old abode, stamp, slang, actress, denial, frequenter, idler, mishap, quest be utterly abrogated in favour of habitat, cachet, argot, artiste, démenti, habitué, flâneur, contretemps, invité? It has been lately discovered that sea-sickness and honeymoon are very vulgar in their English dress; so all the same must appear as quand même. I give in one sentence some of the latest antics of the Victorian pennya-liner. "The revanche commences to be a quantité négligeable: but I fail to see that this new departure in haute politique is a factor that commends itself to the public." One of the latest freaks of these queer beings is to substitute littoral for coast, a most classic word. Why should they not be consistent and talk about the Reine; let them get rid of the vulgar Teutonic synonym. Thackeray made Lord Kew deliver an harangue with spirit: this word is in our time altered into verve. A Duke or a Duchess probably talks about the wedding breakfast; the hateful Teutonic word is at once translated into French, when the festivities are described in print. Scott was plainly illadvised in calling a novel the Betrothed; the word francée has quite ousted bride-elect; I suppose the title of Manzoni's masterpiece would be translated by something like the French word. May one ask why arrière pensèe, rapprochement, fait accompli, aperçu, entente, repertoire, insouciance, vraisemblance, parlementaire cannot be turned into English? I suppose it will soon be the correct thing to talk of the Bristol émeutes. Even Mr. Froude talks about enceinte (pregnant) in his History; he might have found the right English word in the first Chapter of the New Testament. The old abstract is thrown aside for précis and résumé; dower and dowry for dot; the old sojourn, a most classical word, for sejour. If these gentry admire French so much, let them learn a lesson from Voltaire; he never expunges fine old classic French words from his clear prose that he may replace them by English or German terms.

Napier would have written, "the battery was placed there, because the enemy was near;" this I saw the other day thus handled, "the battery had its raison d'être in the proximity of the enemy." The old folly must give way to ineptitude; a man's work may be called perfunctory, but on no account slovenly. A great man, as he used to be called, now becomes an eminent personality. Peculiarities appear as idiosyncrasies. The words lethal, bellicose, participator, virile, prevision, decapitate, and innocuous bid fair to thrust out altogether their good old Teutonic equivalents.

Our penny-a-liners should read Thackeray's description in 'The Newcomes' of old Tom Sargent, a portrait evidently drawn from the life; one of the characteristics of this pressman of the old school is, that he has a library of sound old English books at home. Imagine the disgust of the venerable Thomas (he never gushed in his life) if he had heard himself dubbed a littérateur; I have actually seen this word applied by Englishmen to Thucydides. One of the worst effects of half-educated men writing in our daily papers is this, that they take a word which has borne a certain meaning for Centuries, and confer upon this word a new meaning, totally distinct from its old sense. Our accident and fatality (baleful influence) have for ages borne distinct meanings; but within the last few years an accident that ends in death has been christened a fatality. The old wanton was a sound English word, but it is now almost driven out by gratuitous; this last had previously borne a very different meaning, that had been in vogue for ages. Let us suppose that an eminent man has been bred a charity boy; our newspapers would write, "this eminent personality was assailed by gratuitous personalities on account of his gratuitous education." This sentence brings before us the glaring folly of conferring more than one meaning upon a foreign word in modern times. To initiate into mysteries dates from Foxe's time;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Every writer, who prints his travels, calls his book 'Personal Adventures.' Lord Plunket, when asked the meaning of this, supposed that there was the same wide difference between what was Real and what was Personal in travels, as in the law of property.

our penny-a-liners, about twenty-five years ago, began to employ initiate as a synonym for begin. Not only a woman. but a play, is sympathetic. One penny paper never talks of brethren, but always of congeners; others talk of confrères. A common old phrase always needs expansion: plan the man, writes Lord Macaulay, using the good old phrase of the Tudor Century. Any writer of our day who has any self-respect would translate this into "assume an attitude indicative of virility." He would, moreover, never talk of a first step, but of an initial proceeding. An attempt is also made to change our spelling for the worse; Pollie has appeared, and I suppose that "Sallie in our alley" will soon be a fait accompli. Old forms must make way for new ones; thus certitude threatens to make end of certainty. I have just seen in a lady's novel (she is far above the usual run) the monstrous pre-shadow; does she suppose that the old fore is quite obsolete? She twice talks of bona fides: Latin is a sad trap for ladies. Can anything be more monstrous than the last syllable of folklorist?

A heartless joke seems to be played upon our fellowsubjects in India when desirous of learning English; their text-books are evidently English works crammed full of hard words, such as are found in metaphysical treatises. This accounts for the wonderful Baboo's English that is sometimes printed for our amusement. Cannot these poor heathen be grounded in simple English books like those of Defoe and Goldsmith? Cannot they be taught the great truth, that the main stress of a sentence, if it is meant to be good English, ought to be thrown on the Verb and not on the Substantive?<sup>1</sup>

Clearness is a noble characteristic of the French language; in English this quality is far more common in poetry than in prose.<sup>2</sup> Hence it is that English poetry is, as a general rule, far better than English prose; in France and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Compare the sentence, "the extension of the French right wing involved a parallel movement on the part of the Germans," with this; "the French extended their right wing; the Germans were therefore forced to make a parallel movement."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Clearness is the groundwork of Lord Macaulay's great popularity with thousands of readers.

Spain the converse of this holds good. We fasten eagerly upon what we can understand, and we toss aside what is dark and obscure. I make bold to prophesy that Mr. Browning's ballads (would that we had more of them!) will be read long after some of his more pretentious performances have been forgotten. How many, who fancy themselves able to write prose, wrap up their ideas in a cloud of long words! they think that they shall attract hearers

by their much speaking, or rather writing.

Our American kinsmen have made noble contributions to our common stock of literature; the works of Irving, Motley, Marsh, Bryant, Longfellow, are prized on both sides of the Atlantic alike. Dr. March by his Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon language, a work to which I owe so much, has shown us that in some things American scholarship aims at rivalling German thoroughness. But Englishmen cannot help being astonished at one thing in his book: he writes labor, honor, etc., instead of following the good Old English spelling. Here is one of the few instances in which the pupil, strong in his right, may make bold to correct the master. Our English honour, the French honure or honneur (honorem), takes us back 800 years to the bloody day, big with our island's doom, when the French knights were charging up the slope at Senlac again and again, when striving to break the stubborn English shield-wall. The word honure, which had already thriven in Gaul for 1100 years, must have been often in the conquerors' mouths all through those long weary hours; it was one of the first French words that we afterwards admitted to English citizenship; and it should abide with us in the shape that it has always hitherto worn. If we change it into honor, we pare down its history, and we lower it to the level of the many Latin words that came in at the Reformation: from the Bastard of Falaise to the English Josiah is a great drop. Let us in this, as in everything else, hold to the good old way; and let our kinsmen, like ourselves, turn with dislike from changes, utterly needless, that spoil a word's pedigree. To maul an old term, whether English or French, is to imitate the clerical boors who

wrought such havoc at Durham and Canterbury within the

last Century or so.

As I have made a few strictures upon American vagaries, I ought, in common fairness, to acknowledge that no American fault comes up to the revolting habit, spread over too many English shires, of dropping or wrongly inserting the letter h. Those whom we call "self-made men" are much given to this hideous barbarism; their hopes of Parliamentary renown are too often nipped in the bud by the speaker's unlucky tendency to "throw himself upon the 'Ouse." An untaught peasant will often speak better English than a man worth half a million. Many a needy scholar might turn an honest penny by offering himself as an instructor of the vulgar rich in the pronunciation of the fatal letter. 1 Our public schools are often railed against as teaching but little; still it is something that they enforce the right use of the h upon any lad who has a mind to lead a quiet life among his mates. Few things will the English youth find in after-life more profitable than the right use of the aforesaid letter.2 The abuse of it jars upon the ear of any well-bred man far more than the broadest Scotch or Irish brogue can do. These dialects, as I have shown, often preserve good Old English forms that have long been lost to London and Oxford.3

There are two things which are supposed to bring fresh ideas before the minds of the middle class—the newspaper on week days, and the sermon on Sundays. We have seen the part played by the former; I now turn to the latter.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I make a present of this hint to those whom it may concern; I took it from Thackeray, who introduces a Frenchman, the instructor of Mr. Jeames in the art of garnishing his English talk with French phrases.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The following story sets in a strong light the great difference between the speech of the well-bred and of the untaught in England. A servant, who had dropped into a large fortune, asked his master how he was to pass muster in future as a gentleman. The answer was, "Dress in black and hold your tongue."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> A Scotch farmer's wife once said to me, finding me rather slow in following her talk when she spoke at all fast, "I beg your pardon, Sir, for my bad English." I answered, "It is I that speak the bad English; it is you that speak the true Old English." It is delightful to hear the peasantry talk of sackless (innocens), and he coft (emit).

Many complaints have lately been made on the scarcity of good preachers; one cause of these complaints I take to be, the diction of the usual run of sermons. The lectern and the reading desk speak to the folk, Sunday after Sunday, in the best of English; that is, in old Teutonic words. with a dash of French terms mostly naturalised in the Thirteenth Century. The pulpit, on the other hand, too often deals in an odd jargon of Romance, worked up into long-winded sentences, which shoot high above the heads of the listeners.1 I have myself heard a curate turn Addison's government of the world into cosmic régime. Swift complained bitterly of this jargon a hundred and seventy years ago; and the evil is rife as ever now. Is it any wonder then that the poor become lost to the Church, or that they go to the meeting-house, where they can hear the way to Heaven set forth in English, a little uncouth it may be, but still well understood of the common folk? A preacher has been known to translate "we cannot always stand upright" into "we cannot always maintain an erect position." 2 Who can make anything out of the rubbish that follows, "a system thus hypothetically elaborated is after all but an inexplicable concatenation of hyperbolical incongruity?"3 This reads like Dr. Johnson run mad; no wonder that Dissent has become rife in the land. If we wish to know the cause of the bad style employed in preaching by too many of the Anglican clergy, we must ask how they have been taught at our Schools and Universities. Much heed is there bestowed on Latin and Greek, but none on English.4 What a change might be wrought in our

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> How charming, in 'Memorials of a Quiet Life,' is the account of the scholarlike Augustus Hare's style of preaching to his Wiltshire shepherds! He had a soul above the Romance hodgepodge.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Barnes, 'Early England,' p. 106. Such a preacher would miss the point of that wittiest of all proverbs, "An empty sack cannot stand upright."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Mr. Cox, who treats us to this stuff ('Recollections of Oxford,' p. 223), says, "Such sentences, delivered in a regular cadence, formed too

often our Sunday fare, in days happily gone by."

<sup>4</sup> I for some years of my life always thought that our English long was derived from the Latin longus. Every grammar and dictionary, used in schools, should have a short sketch of Comparative Philology

pulpits if lads at public schools were given some knowledge of our great writers from Chaucer and Wickliffe downwards, instead of wasting so much time on Latin verses, that do no good in after life to three-fourths of the students! A lad of average wit only needs sound English models to be set before him, and he will teach himself much. What good service might Oxford do if she were to establish yet another School, which would enforce a thorough knowledge of English, and would, moreover, teach her bantlings a new use of the Latin and Greek already learnt! The works of March, Morris, Max Müller, and others would soon become Oxford text-books in one of the most charming of all branches of learning. Surely every good son of the Church will be of my mind, that the knowledge of English is a point well worth commending to those who are to fill our pulpits. Our clergy, if well grounded in their own tongue, would preach in a style less like Blair's and more like Bunyan's. Others may call for sweetness and light; I am all for clearness and pith. But we are getting into the right path at last. The London University holds examinations in English. The great French University is often assailed, but it has at least this merit; it enforces on every French lad a most thorough knowledge of his mother tongue.

While we are on the subject of schools, it may be pointed out that Greek has done much in the last three centuries to keep before us the fact, that English will lend itself readily to high-sounding compounds. Old Chapman long ago set us on the right tack; Milton followed; and our boys at school talk glibly of wide-swaying Agamemnon and swift-footed Achilles; thus the power of compounding has never altogether left us. Would that we could also fasten

prefixed. I know that I was fourteen before the great truths of that science were set before me by Bishop Abraham's little book, used in the Lower Fifth form at Eton. In those days what we now call Aryan was termed Indo-Germanic.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> There is an old Oxford story, that a preacher of the mawkish school, holding forth before the University, spoke of a well-known beast as "an animal which decency forbids me to name." The beast turned out to be the one nearest of kin to the preacher himself; Balaam's reprover, to wit.

any one of our prepositions to our verbs at will! I believe it is mainly owing to the study of Latin that forsooth and wont have been kept alive by schoolboys construing scilicet and soleo in the time-honoured way. It is pleasant to find one bough of the great Aryan tree lending healthy sap to another offshoot.

I have dipped into many writers on the English Language, and I am struck with the large proportion of them who have set about their task without ever having read what is called an Anglo-Saxon Grammar. Dean Alford was the type of this class. I wonder if there be an instance known of a Frenchman, a Spaniard, or an Italian undertaking to write upon the mysteries of his national tongue without having first carefully studied the Latin Grammar as a foundation.

It is a pity that Grammar seems unable to use terms easily understood by the common folk; something of this kind may be remarked so far back as Ælfric. There are many sentences in Dr. Maetzner's English Grammar, as translated by Mr. Grece, that must be a standing puzzle to any student; for my part, I find it much easier to construe Cicero's Latin text than to understand the English sentences I have referred to. Sound English criticism too often calls forth a growl of annoyance from vulgar vanity. If any one in our day sets himself to breast the muddy tide of fine writing, an outcry is at once raised that he is panting to drive away from England all words that are not thoroughly Teutonic. The answer is: no man that knows · the history of the English tongue can ever be guilty of such unwisdom. Our heedless forefathers in the Thirteenth Century allowed thousands of our good old words to slip; our language must be copious, at any cost; we therefore by slow degrees made good the loss with thousands of French terms. Like the Lycian, whom Zeus bereft of wit, we took brass for gold. Thanks to this process, Chaucer had most likely as great a wealth of words at his beck as Orrmin had, 200 years earlier. But, though we long ago repaired with brick the gaps made in our ruined old stone hall, it does not follow that we should daub stucco over the brick

and the stone alike. What a scholar mourns, is that our daws prank themselves in peacocks' feathers; that our lower press and our clergy revel in Romance words, brought in most needlessly after Addison and Swift were in their graves. What, for instance, do we want with the word exacerbate instead of the old embitter? The former is one of the penny-a-liner's choicest jewels. Is not the sentence. workmen want more pay, at least as expressive as the tawdry operatives desiderate additional remuneration? At the same time, no man of sense can object to foreign words coming into English of late years, if they unmistakably fill up a gap. Our hard-working fathers had no need of the word ennui; our wealth, ever waxing, has brought the state of mind; so France has given us the name for it. The importer, who first bestowed upon us the French prestige, is worthy of all honour, for this word supplied a real want. Our ships sail over all seas; English is the chosen language of commerce; we borrow, and rightly so, from the uttermost shores of the earth: from the Australians we took kangaroo: and the great Burke uses taboo, which came to him from Otaheite.1 What our ladies, priests, soldiers, lawyers, leeches, huntsmen, architects, and cooks owe to France, has been fairly acknowledged. Italy has given us the words ever in the mouths of our painters, sculptors, and musicians. The Portuguese traders, 300 years ago, helped us to many terms well known to our merchants. Germany, the parent of long-winded sentences, has sent us very few words; and these remind us of the Thirty Years' War, when English and Scotch soldiers were fighting on the right side.2 To make amends for all this borrowing, England supplies foreigners (too long enslaved) with her own staple, namely the speech of free political life.3 In

<sup>2</sup> The word *plunder* is due to this war. The Indian Mutiny gave us *loot*, and the American Civil War created the *bummer*, called of old marauder.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Burke (the friend of Hare, not the friend of Fox) has given us a new word for *suppress*. Another famous Galway house has given us a name for irregular justice executed upon thieves and murderers. Since 1880 we have had the new verb *Boycott*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> I take the following from 'D'Azeglio's Letters to his Wife,' p. 244 (published in 1871): "Abbiamo avuto qui Cobden, il famoso dell'

this she has had many hundred years' start of almost every nation but the Hungarians; she has, it is true, no homeborn word for coup d'état: but she may well take pride in being the mother of Parliaments, even as old Rome was the source of civil law.1

But it is sad to see one of the most majestic of our political forms debased into a well-spring of bad English. Few sights are more suggestive than that of a British Sovereign, the heir of Cerdic, enthroned and addressing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal with the Commons; while the men of 1215 look down from their niches aloft upon their good work. The pageant, one after Burke's own heart, takes us back 600 years to the days when was laid the ground-plan of our Constitution, much as it still stands; the speech deals with facts bearing upon the welfare of two hundred and fifty millions of men. But the old and pithy style of address, such as Charles I, and Speaker Lenthall employed, is now thought out of place; the Sovereign harangues the lieges in a speech that has become a byword for bad English. We have taken into our heads the odd notion that long sentences stuffed with Latinised words are more majestic than our forefathers' simplicity of speech; the bad grammar, often put into the Sovereign's mouth, smacks of high treason. The evil example spreads downwards; it is no wonder that official reports are often a cumbrous mass of idle wordiness.2 A wholesome awe of long sentences would wonderfully improve the Official

Anti-Corn-Laws-League. Ho dovuto far l'inglese puro sangue, più che si potesse, coi speeches e i toust, che sono stati i seguenti: 'a S. M. Carlo Alberto—alla Queen Victoria—a Cobden.'" The great patriot, as we see, makes rather a hash of his English. We also supply foreigners with sportsmanlike terms; le groom anglais est pour le cheval français.

1 Coup d'état reminds me of one effect of Napoleonism. The greatest of French Reviews says in an article on Manzoni (July 15, 1873): "quantité de termes, qui n'étaient permis qu'aux halles, ont passé dans le langage de la cour." Paris is here meant.

In the 'Daily Telegraph,' July 18, 1873, will be found a letter from

an Official representing the Lord Chamberlain; while rebuking a Manager for bringing the Shah on the stage, he so far forgets himself as to talk of "altering the make-up." But he at once pulls himself up after this slip, and goes on to speak of "making modifications of the personality of the principal character."

style, and would save the country many reams of good paper. As it is, too often from the Government scribbler's toil—

"Nonentity, with circumambient wings, An everlasting Phænix doth arise."

Now that I have touched upon matters Parliamentary, I may fix the date of my work by calling attention to a funny mistake made by Mr. Arch on January 26, 1886, in the new Parliament, just before Lord Salisbury resigned. A Scotch member had talked of hinds (labourers), the Old English word that is preserved in the North, but not in the South. Mr. Arch knew of hinds only as female deer; he suspected an insult to his class, and asked the Tories opposite, "How would you like to be called goats?" It is no disgrace to Mr. Arch that he is not acquainted with Northern English; but what shall we say of this leading article in the 'Daily Telegraph,' on January 29, couched in its own classic style; "we would not engage that all other members will be prepared to endorse the nomenclature. What if hind be an old Saxon term? Does it follow that its survival in North Britain is a thing to be approved of?" Then follows some stuff about Gurth the swineherd, and Hodge countenancing a memento of thraldom. Do the French discard paysan, which has come down from days of thraldom? Common sense says that a fine old word, which conveys no insult to any one, is a thing very much to be approved of; "all other members" are not idiots. The writer of the article I have quoted is worthy of a place among the Revisers of the New Testament; he would probably replace hind by exterior employé.

I have heard, that when Canning wrote the inscription graven on Pitt's monument in the London Guildhall, an Alderman felt much disgust at the grand phrase, "he died poor," and wished to substitute "he expired in indigent circumstances." Could the difference between the scholar-like and the vulgar be more happily marked? I have lately seen another kind of alteration earnestly recommended—it is short rede, good rede; and it sounds like a

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loud call to come and do likewise. Mr. Freeman says in 1873, on reprinting his Essays written long before:

"In almost every page I have found it easy to put some plain English word, about whose meaning there can be no doubt, instead of those needless French and Latin words which are thought to add dignity to style, but which in truth only add vagueness. I am in no way ashamed to find that I can write purer and clearer English now than I did fourteen or fifteen years back; and I think it well to mention the fact for the encouragement of younger writers. The common temptation of beginners is to write in what they think a more elevated fashion. It needs some years of practice before a man fully takes in the truth that, for real strength and above all for real clearness, there is nothing like the Old English speech of our fathers." 1

We have before our eyes many tokens that the old ways of our forefathers have still charms for us, though our tongue has been for ages, as it were, steeped in French and Latin. Take the case of children brought to the font by their godfathers; Lamb long ago most wittily handled a long list of fine girlish names, and avowed at the end-

"These all, than Saxon Edith, please me less."

One of the signs of the times is the marked fondness for the name Ethel; we cannot say whether the heroine of Mr. Thackeray or the heroine of Miss Yonge is the pattern most present to the parental mind. I know of a child christened Frideswide, though her parents have nothing to do with Christchurch, Oxford. This is one of the straws that shows which way the wind is blowing. With all our shortcomings, we may fairly make the Homeric boast that in some things we are far better than our fathers. A hundred years ago Hume and Wyatt were making a ruthless onslaught upon the England of the Thirteenth Century: the one mauled her greatest men; the other (irreparable is the loss) mauled her fairest churches. We live in better times; we see clearly enough the misdeeds of Hume and Wyatt: ought not our eyes to be equally open to the sins of Johnson and Gibbon? For these last writers the store that had served their betters was not enough; disliking

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mr. Freeman's 'Essays,' Second Series, Preface.

the words in vogue at the beginning of their Century, they gave us a most unbecoming proportion of tawdry Latinisms, which are to this day the joy of penny-a-liners. But already improvement is abroad in the land; Cobbett first taught us a better way; we have begun to see that the Eighteenth Century (at least in its latter half) was as wrong in its diction as in its History or its Architecture. We are scraping the stucco off the old stone and brick, as the Germans and Danes have done. Ere long, it is to be hoped, the most polysyllabic of British scribblers will find out that for him Defoe and Fielding are better models than Johnson or Gibbon. The great truth will dawn upon him that few men can write forty words unbroken by a semicolon, without making slips in grammar. He will think twice before he uses Latin words, such as ovation, in a sense that makes scholars writhe. He will never discard a Teutonic word without good reason; and if he cannot find one of these fit for his purpose, he will prefer a French or Latin word, naturalised before 1740, to any later comer. Fox had some show of right on his side, when he refused to embody in his History any word not to be found in Dryden; though the great Whig might surely have borne with phrases used by Swift and Bolingbroke.

Lingua Anglica is a variable being, as she appears in our days; she is sometimes to be met with abroad, dight in comely apparel; plain in her neatness, she seems fondest of the attire she brought with her from over the sea, though she shrinks not from wearing a fair proportion of the French gear which she cannot now do without, thanks to her unwisdom in the Thirteenth Century. Arrayed on this wise she can hold her own, so skilful judges say, against all comers; she need not fear the rivalry of the proudest ladies ever bred in Greece or Italy. But sometimes the silly wench seems to be given over to the Foul Fiend of bad taste; she comes out in whimsical garments that she never knew until the other day; she decks herself in outlandish ware of all the colours of the rainbow, hues that she has not the wit to combine; heartily ashamed

<sup>1</sup> The word penology, to wit.

of her own home, she takes it into her head to ape foreign fashions, like the vulgarest of the pretenders upon whom Thackeray loved to bring down his whip. In these fits she resembles nothing so much as some purse-proud upstart's wife, blest with more wealth than brains, who thinks that she can take rank among Duchesses and Countesses by putting on her back the gaudiest refuse of a milliner's shop. Let us hope that these odd fits may soon become things of the past; and that the fair lady, whom each true knight is bound to champion against besetting clowns, may hold up before English scholars, preachers, and pressmen alike that brightest of all her jewels, simplicity.

"Your termes, your coloures, and your figures, Kepe hem in store, til so be ye endite Hie stile, as whan that men to kinges write. Speketh so plain at this time, I you pray, That we may understonden what ye say." 1

<sup>1</sup> Chaucer, the 'Clerkes Prologue.'

## CHAPTER VII.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE NEW ENGLISH.

I.

## WICKLIFFE.

(About A.D. 1380.)

ST. JOHN, CHAPTER X.

TREULI, treuli, I seie to 30u, he that cometh not in by the dore in to the fold of the scheep, but stizeth up by another weye, is ny3t thef and day thef. Forsothe he that entrith by the dore, is the schepherde of the scheep. To this the porter openeth, and the scheep heeren his vois, and he clepith his owne scheep by name, and ledith out hem. And whanne he hath sent out his owne scheep, he goth bifore hem, and the scheep suwen him; for thei knowen his vois. Sothli thei suwen not an alien, but fleen fro him; for thei han not knowen the voys of alyens. Jhesu seide to hem this proverbe; forsoth thei knewen not what he spak to hem.

II.

BISHOP PECOCK, REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY, Vol. I. 86.

(About A.D. 1450.)

EVILS OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT IN RELIGION.

Certis in this wise and in this now seid maner and bithis now seid cause bifille the rewful and wepeable destruc-

cioun of the worthi citee and universite of Prage, and of the hoole rewme of Beeme, as v have had ther of enforma-And now, aftir the destruccioun of the cioun ynouz. rewme, the peple ben glad for to resorte and turne agen into the catholik and general faith and loore of the chirche, and in her 1 pouerte bildith up agen what was brent and throwun doun, and noon of her holdingis2 can thrive. But for that Crist in his prophecying muste needis be trewe, that ech kingdom devidid in hem silf schal be destruved, therefore to hem 3 bifille the now seid wrecchid myschaunce. God for his merci and pitee kepe Ynglond, that he come not into lijk daunce. But forto turne here fro azen unto our Bible men, y preie ze seie ze to me, whanne among you is rise a strijf in holdingis and opiniouns (bi cause that ech of you trustith to his owne studie in the Bible aloon, and wole have alle treuthis of mennys moral conversacioun there groundid), what iuge mai therto be assigned in erthe, save resoun and the bifore seid doom 4 of resoun? For thouz men schulden be iugis, zit so muste thei be bi uce of the seid resoun and doom of resoun; and if this be trewe, who schulde thanne better or so weel use, demene, and execute this resoun and the seid doom, as schulde tho men whiche han spende so miche labour aboute thilk craft? And these ben tho now bifore seid clerkis. And therefore, 3e Bible men, bi this here now seid whiche 3e muste needis graunte, for experience which 3e han of the disturblaunce in Beeme, and also of the disturblaunce and dyverse feelingis had among 30u silf now in Ynglond, so that summe of 30u ben clepid Doctourmongers, and summe ben clepid Opinioun-holders, and summe ben Neutralis, that of so presumptuose a cisme abhominacioun to othere men and schame to 30u it is to heere; rebuke now 30u silf, for as miche as ze wolden not bifore this tyme allowe, that resoun and his doom schulde have such and so greet interesse in the lawe of God and in expownyng of Holi Scripture, as y have seid and proved hem to have.

<sup>1</sup> Their.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Their tenets.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Judgement.

<sup>3</sup> Them.

#### TIT.

## LEVER'S SERMONS.1

(A.D. 1550.)

As for example of ryche men, loke at the merchauntes of London, and ve shall se, when as by their honest vocacion, and trade of marchandise God hath endowed them with great abundaunce of ryches, then can they not be content with the prosperous welth of that vocacion to satisfye theym selves, and to helpe other, but their riches muste abrode in the countrey to bie fermes out of the handes of worshypfull gentlemen, honeste yeomen, and pore laborynge husbandes. Yea nowe also to bye personages, and benefices, where as they do not onelye by landes and goodes, but also lyves and soules of men, from God and the comen wealth, unto the Devvll and theim selves. A myschevouse marte of merchandrie is this, and vet nowe so comenly used, that therby shepeheardes be turned to theves, dogges into wolves, and the poore flocke of Christ, redemed wyth his precious bloud, moste miserablye pylled and spoyled, yea cruelly devoured. Be thou marchaunt of the citye, or be thou gentleman in the contrey, be thou lawer, be you courtear, or what maner of man soever thou be, that can not, yea yf thou be master doctor of divinitie. that wyl not do thy duety, it is not lawfull for the to have personage, benefice, or any suche livyng, excepte thou do fede the flocke spiritually wyth Goddes worde, and bodelye wyth honeste hospitalitye. I wyll touch diverse kyndes of ryche men and rulers, that ye maye se what harme some of theim do wyth theyr ryches and authoritye. especiallye I wyll begynne wyth theym that be best learned, for they seme belyke to do moste good wyth ryches and authoritie unto theim committed. If I therefore beynge a yonge simple scholer myghte be so bolde, I wolde aske an auncient, wyse, and well learned doctor of divinitie, whych cometh not at hys benefice, whether he were bounde to fede hys flocke in teachynge of Goddes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Arber's Reprint, p. 29.

worde, and kepyng hospitalitie or no? He wolde answere and saye: Syr, my curate supplieth my roume in teachynge, and my farmer in kepynge of house. Yea but master doctor by your leave, both these more for your vauntage then for the paryshe conforte: and therefore the mo suche servauntes that ye kepe there, the more harme is it for your paryshe, and the more synne and shame for you. Ye may thynke that I am sumwhat saucye to laye synne and shame to a doctor of divinitie in thys solemne audience, for some of theim use to excuse the matter, and saye: Those whych I leave in myne absence do farre better than I shoulde do, yf I taryed there my selfe.

## IV.

#### COWLEY.

(Works, printed by Sprat in 1668.) 1

How this love came to be produced in me so early, is a hard question: I believe I can tell the particular little chance that filled my head first with such Chimes of Verse, as have never since left ringing there. For I remember when I began to read, and to take some pleasure in it, there was wont to lie in my Mother's Parlour (I know not by what accident, for she her self never in her life read any Book but of Devotion), but there was wont to lie Spencers Works: this I happened to fall upon, and was infinitely delighted with the stories of the Knights, and Giants, and Monsters, and brave Houses, which I found every where there: (Though my understanding had little to do with all this) and by degrees with the tinckling of the Rhyme and Dance of the Numbers, so that I think . I had read him all over before I was twelve years old, and was thus made a Poet as irremediably as a Child is made an Eunuch. With these affections of mind, and my heart wholly set upon Letters, I went to the University; But was soon torn from thence by that violent Publick storm which would suffer nothing to stand where it did, but

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Page 144, near the end of the Volume.

rooted up every Plant, even from the Princely Cedars to Me, the Hyssop. Yet I had as good fortune as could have befallen me in such a Tempest; for I was cast by it into the Family of one of the best Persons, and into the Court of one of the best Princesses of the World. Now though I was here engaged in waves most contrary to the Original design of my life, that is, into much company, and no small business, and into a daily sight of Greatness, both Militant and Triumphant (for that was the state then of the English and French Courts), yet all this was so far from altering my Opinion, that it onely added the confirmation of Reason to that which was before but Natural Inclination. I saw plainly all the Paint of that kind of Life, the nearer I came to it; and that Beauty which I did not fall in Love with, when, for ought I knew, it was reall, was not like to bewitch, or intice me, when I saw that it was Adulterate. I met with several great Persons, whom I liked very well, but could not perceive that any part of their Greatness was to be liked or desired, no more then I would be glad, or content to be in a storm, though I saw many ships which rid safely and bravely in it: A storm would not agree with my stomach, if it did with my Though I was in a crowd of as good company as could be found any where, though I was in business of great and honourable trust, though I eate at the best Table, and enjoyed the best conveniences for present subsistance that ought to be desired by a man of my condition in banishment and publick distresses; yet I could not abstain from renewing my old School-boys Wish in a Copy of Verses to the same effect.

V.

GIBBON.

(A.D. 1776.)

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

CHAPTER I.

In the second century of the Christian Æra, the empire

of Rome comprehended the fairest part of the earth, and the most civilised portion of mankind. The frontiers of that extensive monarchy were guarded by ancient renown and disciplined valour. The gentle, but powerful, influence of laws and manners had gradually cemented the union of the provinces. Their peaceful inhabitants enjoyed and abused the advantages of wealth and luxury. The image of a free constitution was preserved with decent reverence: the Roman senate appeared to possess the sovereign authority, and devolved on the emperors all the executive powers of government.

#### CHAPTER II.

It was once proposed to discriminate the slaves by a peculiar habit; but it was justly apprehended that there might be some danger in acquainting them with their own numbers. Without interpreting, in their utmost strictness, the liberal appellations of legions and myriads, we may venture to pronounce that the proportion of slaves, who were valued as property, was more considerable than that of servants, who can be computed only as an expense. The youths of a promising genius were instructed in the arts and sciences, and their price was ascertained by the degree of their skill and talents. Almost every profession, either liberal or mechanical, might be found in the household of an opulent senator. The ministers of pomp and sensuality were multiplied beyond the conception of modern luxury. It was more for the interest of the merchant or manufacturer to purchase, than to hire his workmen; and in the country, slaves were employed as the cheapest and most laborious instruments of agriculture. To confirm the general observation, and to display the multitude of slaves, we might allege a variety of particular instances. It was discovered, on a very melancholy occasion, that four hundred slaves were maintained in a single palace of Rome.

VOL. II,

## VI.

(A.D. 1872).

#### MORRIS.

#### LOVE IS ENOUGH.

O friend, I have seen her no more, and her mourning Is alone and unhelped—yet to-night or to-morrow Somewhat nigher will I be to her love and her longing. Lo, to thee, friend, alone of all folk on the earth These things have I told: for a true man I deem thee Beyond all men call true; yea, a wise man moreover And hardy and helpful; and I know thy heart surely That thou holdest the world nought without me thy fosterling. Come, leave all awhile! it may be, as time weareth, With new life in our hands we shall wend us back hither. Page 47.

One beckoneth her back hitherward—even Death—And who was that, Beloved, but even I?
Yet though her feet and sunlight are drawn nigh
The cold grass where he lieth like the dead,
To ease your hearts a little of their dread
I will abide her coming, and in speech
He knoweth, somewhat of his welfare teach.

I will abide her coming, and in speech
He knoweth, somewhat of his welfare teach.

Hearken, O Pharamond, why camest thou hither?

I came seeking Death; I have found him belike.

In what land of the world art thou lying, O Pharamond?

In a land 'twixt two worlds; nor long shall I dwell there.

Who am I, Pharamond, that stand here beside thee?

The Death I have sought—thou art welcome; I greet thee.

Such a name have I had, but another name have I.

Art thou God, then, that helps not until the last season? Yea, God am I surely; yet another name have I. Methinks as I hearken, thy voice I should wot of. I called thee, and thou cam'st from thy glory and kingship. I was King Pharamond, and love overcame me. Pharamond, thou say'st it .- I am Love and thy master. Sooth did'st thou say when thou call'dst thyself Death. Though thou diest, yet thy love and thy deeds shall I quicken. Be thou God, be thou Death, vet I love thee and dread not. Pharamond, while thou livedst, what thing wert thou loving? A dream and a lie—and my death—and I love it. Pharamond, do my bidding, as thy wont was aforetime. What wilt thou have of me, for I wend away swiftly? Open thine eyes, and behold where thou liest! It is little—the old dream, the old lie is about me. Why faintest thou, Pharamond? Is love then unworthy? Then hath God made no world now, nor shall make hereafter. Wouldst thou live if thou mightst in this fair world, O

Yea, if she and truth were; nay, if she and truth were not.

Pharamond?

O long shalt thou live; thou art here in the body,
Where nought but thy spirit I brought in days bygone.
Ah, thou hearkenest!—And where then of old hast thou heard it?

O mock me not, Death; or, Life, hold me no longer; For that sweet strain I hear that I heard once a-dreaming; Is it death coming nigher, or life coming back that brings it? Or rather my dream come again as aforetime?

Look up, O Pharamond! canst thou see aught about thee?
Page 76.

It is a shame for any Englishman to look coldly upon his mother tongue, and I hope that this Book may help forward the study of English in all its stages. Let the beginner first buy the 'Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels,' with Wickliffe's and Tyndale's versions; these, printed in four columns side by side, make a moderate volume, and are published by J. Smith, Soho Square, London. Let him next get Thorpe's 'Analecta Anglo-Saxonica' (a glossary is attached), published by Arch, Cornhill; the extracts given here range from the year 890 to 1205. Then let him go on to Dr. Morris's 'Specimens of Early English,' which will take him from 1230 to 1400; Mr. Skeat's 'Specimens' will bring him down to 1579; these last two books come from the Clarendon Press, and are sold by Macmillan and Co. The great English works, from 1579 to 1886, may be supposed to be already well known to all men of any education. The thoroughgoing English student must always keep his eye fixed upon Dr. March's 'Anglo-Saxon Grammar' (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), upon Dr. Morris's 'Historical Outlines of English Accidence' (Macmillan and Co.), upon Skeat's and Murray's 'Dictionaries.' He will, it is to be hoped, forthwith become a subscriber to the Early English Text Society. May many an Englishman begin his studies in his own tongue, mindful of Virgil's line:

<sup>&</sup>quot;Antiquam exquirite Matrem."

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